The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

Mr. Beach Still Speaking on Behalf of Tilton.

Severe Comments on Letters in Evidence.

One of Bessie Turner's Stories Pronounced Absurd.

NEW YORK, June 22, 1875.

A dense crowd filled the Brooklyn Court room this morning, the ladies attending being an increase over previous days, and all parties to the suit were present.

Judge Neilson stated that some of the jury were in his room this morning, and from conversations with them in regard to the occurrences of last evening, he believed that they were laboring under misapprehensions.

Messrs. Fullerton and Evarts made a few remarks on the same subject, and said that all the issue Beecher had to meet were those presented by the witnesses on the stand, and not those advanced against him in the newspapers containing outside issues.

Judge Neilson then said that he had observed in some of the evening papers paragraphs to the effect that this charge had been prepared two months ago, and that he had some time since received requests to charge from some of the counsel; but in justice to himself and the counsel, he felt compelled to state that his charge was not yet finished, but was now in process of preparation, and that he had not received any requests to charge. He was of the opinion that if he was allowed to deliver his charge first he could do it in such a manner so that counsel would have but few requests to make, and these they could advance after the charge had been given. Messrs. Fullerton and Evarts acquiesced in this matter.

Mr. Beach then arose and continued his summing up to the jury, and read the letter from Beecher to Mrs. Tilton in which he speaks of

A Bird Singing in His Heart,

and in which he mentioned "true inwardness." The "nest hiding" letter was also read by counsel, who took this opportunity of disclaiming that they took the meaning of the word to be adultery. That was not so, as it meant concealment. In Beecher's novel "Norwood" he likens a delicate woman concealing her love to a bird hiding its nest, covering it up with vines and leaves. In the letter of June 1, 1873, Beecher said he was spending his last Sunday and preaching his last sermon, and in Tilton's testimony it appears Beecher asked him to give him notice if he was going to publish the documents, that he might either take his life by suicide or take a voyage to some foreign land, and the jury remembered the evidence given by Mrs. Moulton.

Richards' Testimony.

The counsel would trouble them with a few remarks upon the testimony of Richards, in which he stated that he saw Beecher in the front room and Mrs. Tilton moving hastily away, with flushed cheeks. The jury might not give the plaintiff's counsel any credit for thus bringing a brother to testify against his sister, and that the horror of the situation did not strike them. The counsel had not pressed the witness very closely, as they had got enough from him to serve their purposes. We are told that Mrs. Tilton loved Mr. Beecher and also that he had feelings for her. Remember this condition of things in that light. Beecher on a chair and the door opened suddenly, and this woman springing away from him with burning cheeks. Was not this a situation which would cause a suspicion to enter the heart of the brother? We are told that Beecher visited Mrs. Tilton to pray with and advise her, but this was

Not an Attitude of Prayer

they were in when the door was opened. It was suggested that in the impulse of the moment and in embarrassment she did not advance to her brother to greet him, but went to the window, thus showing that she was cognizant of the nature of her impropriety. Was this witness, therefore, to be believed?

The counsel then passed into the consideration of

Redpath's Testimony.

He read the interview which Redpath had with Tilton at the time he got the "True Story" from him, and also an interview which Redpath had with Tilton when Moulton was present, on which occasion Redpath mentioned the fact that he was going to see Beecher, and Tilton said: "Tell him I charge adultery."

Mrs. Morse's Letter to Beecher.

The counsel then read the letter from Mrs. Morse to Beecher, in which she says when she thinks of the misery he had caused to the family, and heard him cracking his jokes, she thought, with the Psalmist, there was no God. Beecher made no inquiries of her as to why she charged her daughter's misery to him and the troubles in this family household. What would Beecher do if he had been innocent of the charge? Instead of writing, he would have gone to her and demanded an explanation of this language used about him, pure and innocent, as he said he was, and never uttering an improper word to her. Could this man, if he was innocent, submit to these charges without a remonstrance if he was not guilty? It he could he did not inherit the same nature as the counsel and the jury.

Beecher as Mrs. Morse's "Son."

In another letter Mrs. Morse depicts the straits and circumstances her daughter was in, and implores him to come, and the secret of her daughter's life would not be mentioned. She knew it was hard to bring it up, and that he must have suffered intensely. She thought it strange that he (Beecher) should ask her to call him "son," and yet, said counsel, Beecher, according to his view of his conduct, never done anything which should induce Mrs. Morse to recognize him as her son. He had never done anything to that daughter which justified Mrs. Morse in calling him son. It was entirely competent that Mrs. Morse should have taken the stand and explained every word of these remarkable letters. Why was it that Tilton, Moulton and Beecher called Mrs. Morse

A Dangerous Woman,

and why were these letters read here without any explanation from Mr. Beecher? These letters were sensible and intelligent. There were no signs in them of a wandering intellect. Mr. Porter had suggested that these were but the wanderings of a mind overturned through the family troubles, but there was not the slightest foundation for this suggestion.

An Interview between Beecher and Bowen.

Some significance was to be attached to the interview on the 26th of December at Mr. Freeland's house between Beecher and Bowen. A bold demand was made on Beecher. It was insolent and had no foundation. How did Beecher meet it? He put the letter of demand in his pocket and said nothing until Bowen inquired of him what he had to say about it. He did not ask Bowen for an explanation of his connection with this message, but asked him if he was a friend of his. At that time Beecher had no knowledge of the love borne him by Mrs. Tilton. What was it made this man, if he was innocent, request of Bowen a statement of whether his feelings were friendly to him or not? Beecher then saw the necessity of

Distracting Bowen's Attention

from Tilton and securing him as an ally for himself. He took the right course to do so, though of his motives we are ignorant. Let this man, said counsel, the man who made this demand from Bowen was still a member of Beecher's church and partook of his ministrations, and did it not throw a light on the matter when the jury considered Beecher's appeal to Bowen, which came from his trembling lips, to be a friend to him?

Mr. Beach then said that Beecher, if innocent, could not have rested under the assertion of Bowen made to Howard in 1870 that he knew one thing which could drive Beecher out of Brooklyn, and which Bowen did not dare deny. Bowen said this to Howard after stating that the settlement of his difficulties with Beecher did not include one thing. This charge was known to Beecher, and yet he had continued living all these years, to break the Scriptural bread for this communicant and pour out for him the blood of the Redeemer.

The usual recess was here taken.

After the recess Mr. Beach continued his address, saying he would consider some minor topics. He referred to Beecher's call upon Mrs. Tilton when he came from Peekskill for that purpose as one of the little circumstances which corroborated the case of the plaintiff. He alluded again to the charges of blackmail, and then took

The Evidence of Bessie Turner.

He argued that the story of her removal from her bedroom was absurd. He did not care to make a charge of willful untruth against this witness, but that her theatric nature (to borrow a word from the defense) and the pruriency of her imagination had led her into great exaggerations, he thought there could be no doubt. One important fact appeared from her testimony, that as early as December 14, 1870, Mr. Tilton charged his wife with adultery, although the defense claimed that this charge resulted from a conspiracy which was not formed until December 26. Moreover, Mrs. Bradshaw testified, although Bessie Turner denied it, that the fact was communicated to her by Bessie Turner at that date.

He continued. The issue cannot be avoided; the plaintiff's witnesses must be convicted of perjury, or else Mr. Beecher quieted his conscience by a form of denial of his own selection.

The counsel stated that there were cases when men had lied to save the honor of woman with whom they had intrigues, and that in such instances it was thought to be no sin, and he quoted several cases as examples.

The counsel then quoted from a sermon of Beecher, in which he said that

The First Thing After Committing a Crime

was to purify yourself from it, and then take counsel from some friend. This was the teaching of Beecher, and the question was whether he had acted on his own theory and convinced his own mind and conscience that this was a case where he should commit that which under other circumstances would be grievous sin. Beecher had often shown the tendencies which beset a man who lied even in the court of his own mind, where he endeavored to belog and deceive himself. Mr. Beecher says that he does not marvel that there is so much lying, but the marvel to him was that there was so little of it.

The counsel quoted from a sermon of the defendant's,

"**Our Relations to the Atonement,**"

in which Mr. Beecher spoke of the idea of a God suffering for a world, and that there were some men who felt that they had no need of an atonement, and, says Mr. Beecher, "I do not believe in its need." Henry Ward Beecher teaching the inspiration of the Scriptures while he did not believe in some of its corner stones! All the Apostles, said Mr. Beach, teach us that salvation was reached through the atoning blood of Christ, and all this was rejected by Beecher, who did not believe in the saving blood of a Redeemer. And Tracy, in his opening, branded Moulton as a scoundrel, while Beecher was held up as the pure and Christian character of the age.

Mr. Beach made further quotations from Mr. Beecher's sermons, in order to show that his teachings were, in a measure, a departure from the orthodox faith, and the Court adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1875.

The Farragut Prize Awards.

The Secretary of the Navy has made a requisition for three hundred and sixty thousand dollars on the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the remainder of the Farragut prize awards. This sum will be placed to the credit of the Assistant Treasurer for the use of the prize fund. It will be distributed among 4,500 persons heretofore attached to the thirty-five or forty vessels of Farragut's fleet, which made the captures from the Confederates. The aggregate amount derived from all such naval captures during the late war was about thirty-eight million dollars, of which fourteen millions were turned over to the navy pension fund, six millions distributed to the captors and the remainder absorbed in expenses, &c. The Farragut cases are the last to be adjusted.

The Crops.

Reports received at the Bureau of Agriculture from different sections indicate that Winter and Spring wheat will yield fourfifths of a full crop. Rye promises better than wheat, but will fall below the usual average. Oats is in good condition, and will reach nearly a full yield in the States of the largest production. The barley crop promises well; clover, a fair average condition. Fruit prospects fair to good in the East, but below the average in the West.

King's Perjury Case.

In the Criminal Court to-day, the counsel of Wm. S. King, accused of perjury in connection with the Pacific Mail steamship subsidy, asked that early day be fixed for his trial. The Court said the case would be continued to the October term, unless in the meantime the Government could secure the attendance of R. R. Irwin, the principal witness, which is not probable, as Irwin is now in Europe.

Appointments.

The President has appointed Thomas J. Kinney collector of Internal Revenue for the Ninth District of Illinois. John O'Neill has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the First District of Illinois.

Bush Fires in Canada.

OTTAWA, June 22.—A dispatch from Pembroke says that fires stopped navigation on the Upper Ottawa this morning. The people at St. Josephs are burying their household furniture to protect it.

THE RIVAL ROADS.

Negotiations Progressing Satisfactorily—No Change in Ticket Rates Yet Made—Ticket Speculations Becoming Shaky—The Advance in Western Freights.

(From the Baltimore Gazette, of Tuesday.)

General Freight Agent Guilford and General Ticket Agent Coie, of the Baltimore & Ohio, had a conference Monday morning with President John W. Garrett, at his country residence. The results of the conference in Philadelphia were officially laid before him. At the conclusion of the conference, which lasted some time, Messrs. Cole and Guilford drove into Camden Station, where they were closeted with Vice President King for several hours. The telegraph was kept busy during the day in the transmission of dispatches between the governing powers of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Companies in Philadelphia and Baltimore. Nothing could be ascertained as to the purport of the telegrams, but it can be stated that the negotiations for a complete and amicable settlement of the railroad wars are progressing as rapidly as could be expected under the circumstances. It is not thought now that any serious obstacle will be encountered on account of the position of some of the officials of the Erie Company, as it is known that Receiver Jewett is both ready and willing to do all in his power to bring about an adjustment of the differences, that will be satisfactory to all parties concerned.

No Change in Ticket Rates

was made Monday. The rumor that when tickets did go up there would be no material advance has had the effect of making ticket speculators very shaky. It is the general opinion among railroad men that the speculators will have an extremely difficult time in disposing of their stocks of tickets. One reason for this is the fact that nearly all the hotels in Baltimore, Washington and other cities have bought large numbers of Western tickets at cut rates, which will be immediately put on sale, at the offices of these hotels on an advance in rates. As a large number of those who travel are patrons of the hotels the proprietors of the latter will thus have a peculiar advantage in disposing of tickets. The scalpers have recently heard of what the hotel proprietors have done, and are not by any means elated thereat. It is the opinion of some of the railroad officials that the new schedule of Western passenger rates will be made on a basis of from $20 from New York to Chicago, being $2 less than the fare between the same points before the war. If this should be done the fare from Baltimore to Chicago will be $17.75 instead of the old rate of $19; from Baltimore to Cincinnati $13.75 instead of $16, and proportionate rates to other Western points.

The Baltimore and Potomac

Company is still selling Washington-Baltimore tickets of fifty and seventy-five cents for straight and round trip tickets respectively. The former being good until used, large lots of them are daily disposed of to business men, speculators and others. It is the opinion of some of the officials of this company that the rates for tickets to and from Washington will not be advanced to the old rates, but to something less. Baltimore and Ohio officials, on the contrary, are very positive in asserting that the antebellum rates will, under the compact, have to be resumed. These rates are the same as those now prevailing on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio, viz.: $1.20 for straight and $2 for round trip tickets. The reduction made by the Baltimore and Potomac on the Washington passenger business has always been regarded by many railroad men as one of the heaviest blows struck by Scott against Garrett during the war. For this reason, it is thought, that the terms of the contract are such as not to allow the Baltimore and Potomac to make passenger rates that will prove detrimental to the interests of the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio.

The Advance in Western Freights

was put into effect Monday morning. The following table will show, in the first column, the war rates per 100 pounds, and in the second column those that prevailed yesterday. It will be seen that the rates to some points have not as yet been changed, while to others they have been raised from 6 to 50 per cent.:

	War Rates. Cents.	Peace Rates. Cents.
Bloomington	22	35
Chicago	12	18
Cincinnati	12	15
Cleveland	14	17
Columbus	15	17
Dayton	15	15
Detroit	17	19
Evansville	25	25
Fort Wayne	17	17
Indianapolis	16	17
Keokuk	28	28
Lafayette	16	18
Louisville	20	24
Pittsburgh	10	15
Quincy	28	28
Rock Island	20	33
St. Louis	20	28
Terre Haute	17	18
Wheeling	10	15

The new rates to Chicago and St. Louis (18 and 28 cents) are still much less than those that obtained to those points before the war, which were 37 and 31 cents respectively. The rates above given are on what is termed a special class, embracing sugar, syrups, coffee, salt, and other articles. The advance in rates on first, second, third and fourth classes of freight is in proportion to that indicated in the table. Both the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Companies have adopted the rates. There has been no change as yet in Eastern bound freights, contracts still being made for forwarding of grain from Chicago to Baltimore at 20 cents per 100 pounds, which is 15 cents less than the rate before the war.

NEW YORK.

"Boss" Tweed Released from the Penitentiary.

Bail Furnished on the New Indictments.

Again Lodged in Jail on a Civil Suit.

Mutiny in the Tammany Camp.

John Morrissey Refuses to be "Disciplined."

A New Party to be Organized.

NEW YORK, June 22, 1875.

Mutiny in the Tammany Camp.

John Morrissey was before the Tammany Committee on Discipline last night to answer charges of disloyalty. He was very indignant, and said he was in harmony with Tammany, but he was opposed to its management, and that the committee might as well make out his charges final, as he should not resign until he saw fit.

The *Herald* says the dissatisfaction which has of late been manifesting itself against Tammany Hall, is gradually assuming shape. Last night there assembled in one of the upper parlors of Delmonico's a large number of influential Democrats, whose object was to form an organization, which, it is hoped, will supersede Tammany. The latter organization they claim, has outlived its usefulness, and the time is now ripe for party reorganization on a new basis, which will give all people a chance to form a General Committee, which will be constituted of representatives of the various elements of the party. To this end it was last night decided to get a representative delegation from each of the city wards with a view to arranging the preliminaries for the election of the General Committee projected. The first object of the organization will be to institute a systematic campaign against Tammany. It is now intended that the General Committee shall be a provisional one, but that it shall be permanent. On Monday next another meeting will be held, at which about four or five representatives from each ward will be present, and it is then expected that important work will be done.

"Boss" Tweed.

Boss Tweed appeared in the Court House to-day in custody of the Deputy Sheriff. He was smuggled off of Blackwell's Island at ten o'clock last night, and brought over to the city in a carriage. This morning he went to his office in Duane street, and spent some time in consultation with his counsel, after which he proceeded to the District Attorney's office with his son and Secretary. In the Supreme Court his counsel presented to Judge Davis the order of the Court of Appeals for his discharge from the Penitentiary, which was signed by the Judge.

The "Boss" soon after appeared in the Court of Oyer and Terminer before Judge Cardozo. The room was soon packed with people, and immense numbers of others clamoring for admittance. District Attorney Phelps moved that the defendant be arraigned to plead to an indictment found in November, 1873. Tweed's counsel says he, the counsel for Tweed, stated that they were not ready to plead or to make a motion to quash, notice of this indictment having been received only a few days since. Mr. Peckham, on behalf of the people, said it was evident the defendant intended to pursue the old tactics and stave off proceedings as long as possible. This was disclaimed by Mr. Field.

A legal war of words followed, which lasted nearly an hour, Messrs. Phelps and Peckham on behalf of the people claiming there was no reason why this case should be made a special one or special favor be shown the defendant. Mr. Field demanded to know what special favors had been shown, or would be. "My client," said he, "has for seven months been illegally confined in the penitentiary, and when, after committing this outrage, an outrage on which every one concerned in it shall be held strictly accountable, and after he is released by a higher power than ourselves, it is wrong, it is unjust to ask us to plead to an indictment of which we know nothing."

The counsel further said it could not be considered a special favor to issue warrants in a civil suit of six millions and to fix bail at the enormous figure of three millions, and that such bail was unheard of. "Yes," said Mr. Peckham, "and the stealing of six million was an unheard of thing until the defendant committed the theft." The matter here rested, and Judge Brady stated he believed the defendant ought to have time to examine the indictments, but would not give a formal decision until later in the day. The Court then fixed the bail on the nine indictments.

The above argument was on the indictment charging the "Boss" with fraudulently obtaining the signature of Mayor Hall to a warrant paid to Andrew J. Garvey. On this indictment the Court fixed the bail at three thousand dollars. On the indictment found by the Grand Jury of May, 1875, term of Court of Oyer and Terminer, which charges him with conspiracy in having, in conjunction with Peter B. Sweeney and Elbert A. Woodward, defrauded the city, the Court fixed the bail at one thousand dollars.

The proceedings were then adjourned, and Tweed, surrounded by counsel, left the Court room.

Albert B. Sands became bondsman on the former indictment, and Chas. Devlin on the latter. The whole party returned to the Oyer and Terminer Court, and the bonds were approved by Judge Brady. Tweed was then taken in custody again on an order of arrest in a civil suit and conveyed to Ludlow street jail, where he will remain until the three million bail is furnished.

Tweed arrived at the Ludlow street jail late in the afternoon. He has engaged the warden's sitting-room, which is neatly furnished and well ventilated. He also says he expects by to-morrow afternoon to be a free man.

Trial of a Notorious Counterfeiter.

J. Brown, the notorious counterfeiter from Cincinnati, who escaped some time since from Ludlow street jail, was placed on trial yesterday in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict, on the charge of attempting to sell counterfeit two dollar says ten dollar National currency notes. These notes had, after their capture from Brown, been placed in a safe in the office of the Secret Service division on Beeker street, from which it was alleged they were stolen by General Mauck. The notes were not produced on trial, and to prove their loss the testimony of Col. Elmer Washburn, Misses Jennie Ralph and Rebecca Moore, of the Treasury Department at Washington, and Detectives Kenock and Porter was given. Brown withdrew his plea of not guilty, plead guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

Suit to Foreclose Railway Mortgages.

William H. Willis, a holder of $7,000 worth of bonds of the Buffalo, New York & Erie Railroad Company, the payment of which the Erie Railway Company has guaranteed, and which are secured by a second mortgage of the Buffalo branch, has commenced a suit to foreclose that mortgage. He includes as defendants in the suit the Buffalo, New York & Erie Railroad Company, Hugh J. Jewett, receiver of the Erie Company, Charles F. Hunton, V. Williams, and Butler Duncan, as Trustees of the Buffalo & Erie mortgage, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Earnings of the U. P. R. R.

The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for the first fifteen days of June 1875 and 1874 are as follows: 1875, $483,098.53; 1874, $367,500.51; increase in 1875, $118,470.59; average increase in 1875 over 1874, 32 50-100 per cent.

ST. PAUL.

A Civil Rights Case Postponed.

ST. PAUL, MINN., June 22.—Judge Samuel F. Miller, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, appeared to-day on the bench of the United States Circuit Court, now in session in this city, when a case involving the constitutionality of the Supplementary Civil Rights law was reached, in which Judge Nelson, of the United States District Court, recently gave such a strong opinion to the Grand Jury of Winona in favor of its legality. The counsel for the defence interposed a demurrer to the indictment, whereupon Judge Miller said to the United States District Attorney: "Allow me to make a suggestion to you. There is a branch of this subject now pending before the Supreme Court in Washington, which involves some of the same questions that would come up under this, and for that reason I do not care to decide the matter at this time. I think it had better be submitted on written briefs, which I can take with me, and decide the case in the future." To this suggestion the attorneys consented. So the celebrated civil rights case goes over for the present.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, 1 A. M., June 23, 1875.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For the Middle and Eastern States and lower lakes, falling barometer, southwest to west winds, warm, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

The Rivers.

The lower Ohio, the lower Missouri and the middle Mississippi rivers will rise slightly.

SECOND EDITION

BLACK HILLS.

Discoveries of the Scientific Expedition.

Gold Found in Large Quantities.

One Hundred Miners at Work.

FT. LARAMIE, June 22.—A party from the Black Hills arrived to-day. Prof. Jenney's party and the expedition under Col. Dodge have formed a permanent camp on French Creek, near Harney's Peak, called Camp Harney, and close by is the stockade the miners built whom Capt. Mix brought out. Gold seems to have been found in abundance. Nearly one hundred miners were found there in different camps, who have made claims and considerable work in building sluices, digging ditches, &c. Some of the party report that the soldiers left the command in a panic on gold dust of a rich quality. The command is reported in good condition.

OMAHA, NEB., June 22.—The following is just received from Prof. R. R. Dodge, in command of the escort to Prof. Jenney's Black Hills exploring expedition:

"HARNEY'S PEAK, June 17.—Gold is found in paying quantities on French Creek. Custer's report is confirmed in every particular. The command is well and in fine condition."

Private advices received here say the command found gold and miners at work in Custer's gulch, taking out gold at the rate of from five to twenty-five dollars a pan. The evidences are strong that there are many more miners in that country. Gold is reported very easily, but easily pounded. Quartz mines are abundant, but no one has prospected them. No Indians were seen by the command. They are north of the peak.

Another Account.

CHICAGO, June 22.—A special correspondent of the *Inter-Ocean* with the scientific expedition in the Black Hills at Camp Harney, on French Creek, Custer's gulch, under date of June 17, sends the following telegram *via* Fort Laramie to-day:

Gold in large quantities, and of good quality, has been discovered in Custer's gulch and bars along this stream for a distance upwards of seven miles toward the source. Since my latest advices sent to you from the expedition, the plans of the scientific corps have been definitely settled. Camp Harney, on the east fork of Beaver creek, has ceased to be the permanent point from which the investigation radiates. We were to have been through the Hills on Tuesday, June 9th, but were delayed. Colonel Dodge with three cavalry companies as a military escort, left Camp Jenney for the purpose of locating a permanent camp in some available place in the vicinity of Harney's Peak. The command marched almost due north along Beaver Creek, then northeast, when at the end of the second day's march Custer's gulch was struck in the midst of snow and rain. That officer and his command are pursued in a southeasterly direction along Castle Creek, where

The First Indications of Gold

were discovered. This event induced Prof. Jenney and the corps, to remain in Castle Creek valley for four days in order to prospect, a cavalry company being left with them. The place at which the geologic camp is located is fourteen hundred feet east of the 104th meridian, and was named Camp Tuttle. With the remainder of the command Col. Dodge proceeded in a southeasterly direction until Custer's gulch was reached, and last Monday the camp was reached on Custer's gulch, and in close contiguity to a stockade built by the miners whom Captain Mix brought out of the Hills this spring. On General Custer's cavalry camp ground prospects were speedily made, and a good color was panned out of gold that was of fine quality. This was done in the presence of your correspondent. The gold fever spread so rapidly that there was hardly one in the command who had not seen and panned out good gold color from these places or gulch mines about Camp Harvey, or for a distance of seven miles. There are scattered along French Creek four different mining parties, numbering twenty-five men, that have taken up claims, from all of which good color has been obtained. There are also several quartz lodes which produce rich returns, but the greatest stress should be be placed on the gulch gold diggings. When the gold was discovered the scientists were at Camp Tuttle, and only arrived here yesterday afternoon. They were somewhat astonished at the discovery. It is intended to make this the permanent camp, where the command will remain until the return of the supply train from Laramie.

POLITICAL.

Maine Democratic State Convention.

AUGUSTA, ME., June 22.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day. General Samuel J. Anderson was chosen permanent chairman, and committees were appointed, when a recess was taken.

In the afternoon session resolutions were read and adopted, embodying the following declarations:

The Constitution is the people's only safeguard; the right of the people and States must be sacredly preserved from the touch of military or Congressive usurpation; civil supremacy in times of peace; equality of the rights of all men under the law; a sound currency—coin or its equivalent; tariff for revenue only; the Government economically administered; an honest preservation of the public faith to the public creditor; a return to economy in the administration of the Government, National, State and municipal; the abolition of unnecessary offices and a reduction of salaries; one term for President, with a salary of $25,000.

The resolutions arraign the Republican party for abandonment of principles, profligacy and corruption; condemn the administration's strong terms for the responsibility of the Louisiana usurpation and the attempt to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* by the last Congress, and pronounce it no longer safe to trust the reins of government in such hands. The administration is pronounced responsible for the present depressed condition of the country's commerce, for the crippling of the ship building trade, and for the driving of American mercantile marine from the ocean. The people of Maine, suffering under the burden of oppressive taxation, demand reform, and appeal to all men, without regard to party names or past differences, to unite with them to secure this triumph.

An effort was made to incorporate the financial resolutions of the Ohio Democratic Convention, but failed.

Gen. Charles W. Roberts, of Bangor, was nominated for Governor, and the Convention adjourned.

New York Prohibition State Convention.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 22.—The Prohibition State Convention commenced its session this evening. A State ticket will be nominated to-morrow.

CHICAGO.

The Cases of the Alleged Illicit Distillers—County Commissioners Indicted.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Judge Blodgett, in the United States Court, to-day, delivered an opinion to apply to the cases of the distillers whose books were seized recently. He decides that books and papers may be seized and used as testimony against their owners.

Four of the County Commissioners have been indicted by the Grand Jury for corrupt practices, and especially in regard to building contracts.

In accordance with Judge Blodgett's decision as to the propriety of the seizure by the Government of books and papers belonging to distillers and others, the United States Marshal this afternoon seized the books belonging to Parker R. Mason, Roelli, Junker & Eastman, and the Lake Shore Distilling Company. The books were delivered without resistance, and no ill feeling seemed to be occasioned by the seizure.

TENNESSEE.

Particulars of the Killing of Brad Yarborough.

MEMPHIS, June 22.—The *Ledger* has additional information concerning the killing of Esquire Brad Yarborough, near Covington, Tenn., last Saturday, by his brother-in-law, Wm. Kinney. It appears that one had sued the other, and they had been to Covington to attend the trial. On the road home, Yarborough, who was on horseback, passed Kinney, who was in a wagon, when the latter drew a revolver and fired three shots at Yarborough, one taking effect in the right arm-pit. Yarborough rode some forty yards and fell from his horse, a corpse. When found he had his handkerchief wrapped around his hand as if to stop the hemorrhage. A negro who saw the shooting says Yarborough first struck at Kinney with a stick, while a lady who also witnessed it says he did not. Yarborough was a prominent Granger, and his funeral was largely attended. Both were prosperous and influential citizens, and the resources of both sides will be brought to bear on the trial.

Electric Razors,

Finest quality, cheap, at Drum & Son's, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The New Hampshire Legislature has elected Benjamin F. Prescott Secretary of State.

—The Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad grain elevator at Grand Haven, Mich., was burned last night.

—All the troops which have been on duty in the Schuylkill coal regions will be immediately sent home.

—The weather was extremely hot in Omaha on Tuesday, the thermometer reaching 97 in the shade.

—Emory Dyson's mill at Preston, Lancaster, England, was burned last Monday night. One hundred hands are thrown out of employment. Loss $100,000.

—The New Hampshire Legislature, in convention on Tuesday afternoon, elected Republican nominees for Treasurer, State Printer and Commissary General.

—The jury in the case of Alexander Newton, charged with murdering Justin Bordonnay in New Orleans in September last, brought in an unqualified verdict of guilty.

—A Kansas City minister, named Johnson, recently seduced his twin step-daughters, aged sixteen, and then married one of them three months after the death of their mother.

—The rectifying establishment of Bevis, Frazier & Co., of St. Louis, has been seized for non-payment of $44,000 taxes found to be due by them on whisky produced on which no tax was paid.

—The scaffolding in the new Opera House in Detroit fell a distance of fifty feet, on Tuesday. Four workmen were carried down. One, named Jackson, was instantly killed, and the others fatally injured.

—The celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the attack made upon Swansey, Mass., by King Philip at the opening of his war on the New England colonies, took place at Warren, R. I., on Tuesday.

—A large editorial party, composed of representatives of the press from all the principal cities and towns in Northern Ohio, as well as from Detroit and other points in Michigan, have gone on an excursion to the far West.

—A meeting in the interest of the Centennial was held in Indianapolis on Tuesday night, at which Gov. Hendricks presided. Senators Morton and McDonald, Hons. Landers, Voorhees and others were on the platform and made speeches.

—Reports from all portions of the State of Arkansas are to the effect that the crops are looking splendid. More wheat has been raised, and the prospects for a large corn and cotton crop are better than ever known before in the history of that State.

—The closing services of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College at Columbus occurred on Tuesday. An address was delivered by Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Springfield, Mass. There are now seventy students at the college. The next term will begin September 15th.

—The hoisting works of the Minchie mine at Nevada City, Cal., caught fire on Tuesday. Six men were in the shaft, which is four hundred feet deep. One escaped, and two were taken out dead after subduing the flames. Another will probably die. The remaining two were rescued uninjured.

—The boiler at Basler's ale brewery, at Steubenville, Ohio, blew up on Tuesday morning. The building is almost a total wreck. The boiler, which weighed two tons, was carried through the brewery walls, through an adjacent house, a distance of 300 feet. A. Greishaber, brewer, was slightly wounded, and Dennis Scanlon, assistant, seriously injured. Loss $2,000; insured. The cause of the explosion was an insufficient supply of water.

—In Chicago, on Tuesday night, a negro, named Johnson, was killed by a policeman. He rented a house, and failing to pay the rent when due, an order of ejectment was issued against him. He resisted its enforcement, and during the melee which followed was shot eight times about the head, and almost instantly killed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

No Revival Meetings at Eton.

LONDON, June 22.—At the last moment Moody and Sankey have been notified that they will not be permitted to hold services at Eton. Accordingly they have given up their appointment there, and will go to Windsor and preach in the Town Hall this afternoon.

A War Rumor.

NEW YORK, June 22.—A cable dispatch reports that the British Government has declared war against Burmah. The report causes considerable excitement, especially in well-informed business circles, where large interests would be materially affected by an Anglo-Burmese war. The same dispatch says the Chinese Government is concentrating troops at Mauwyne in consequence of the Anglo-Burmese quarrel. A formidable Chinese army is available for service at any moment on the frontier. This warlike movement has greatly depressed commerce here.

The American Rifle Team.

DUBLIN, June 22.—The members of the American rifle team were engaged in practice shooting at the Rathmoyle Range. Their score were extremely satisfactory and surprised the spectators.

Two More Failures.

LONDON, June 23—5 A. M.—The morning papers announce the failures of I. H. Rendall & Sons, No. 20 King William street, London, with liabilities estimated at $900,000, and William Marshall, of Manchester, with liabilities placed at $500,000.

GERMANY.

Ultramontane Riots in East Prussia.

BERLIN, June 23.—Serious riots, caus by the Ultramontanes, occurred on Tuesday in the town of Rhein, East Prussia. T Burgomaster was stabbed and dange rou wounded.

WILKESBARRE.

Final Settlement of the Coal Mining Troubles.

WILKESBARRE, PA., June 22.—A final settlement of the coal mining troubles was reached this afternoon. The Region Board called in Charles Parrish, President of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, with a request that the officers of the Union who have been refused re-employment for their prominent part in the late strike be allowed to go to work. The petition was granted, but Parrish wished it distinctly understood that the Miners Union is no longer to dictate who shall be employed or discharged, and that men shall not be forced to join the Union in order to enter the mines. The greatest harmony prevails, and all the collieries will start to-morrow.

The Fire on Saturday Morning.

We fortunately escaped being consumed in the serious fire on Saturday morning, but we have had a number of organs and several pianos damaged by water and by moving them in great haste. These instruments will be closed out at less than cost. None of them are injured to any serious extent, and not at all in their interior; musically, they are perfect; we will warrant them to be as durable as any others. There is a chance seldom offered to secure a fine piano or organ at ruinously low figures, and we suggest that persons who want to secure a bargain should call at our rooms without delay. Please remember the place: No. 79 Fifth avenue, and don't forget that these pianos and organs are hardly any worse for the damage—the places where they have been injured can be readily repaired and never noticed. We will furnish them on easy monthly payments if desired.

MELLOR & HOENE,
79 Fifth avenue.

Sheltering Arms Anniversary.

The managers of the Sheltering Arms and Hospital for Incurables will give their annual dinner at their Home, in Wilkinsburg, on Friday, June 25th. The ladies have made unusual preparations both as to quantity and quality of viands, and it is to be hoped that our people will patronize them very liberally, as the money thus expended will be given to the needy and in this way will they lend to the Lord. The tickets for dinner are only fifty cents, which is but a "widows mite" to those who are blessed with even the smallest portion of this world's goods. Is it not to be expected, therefore, that great numbers will realize on that day, that it is more blessed to give than to receive? Come to our anniversary dinner.

Wagon Makers

Can get a lot of Single-trees very cheap, at Drum & Son's, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

Sash Weights

of Drum's improved make at Drum & Son's, 159 Federal street, Allegheny. Try them once and you will use no others.

Revolvers

of the most approved make, cheap, at Drum & Son's, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

Glass and Putty

at manufacturers prices, at Drum & Son's, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····The Chamber of Commerce is alive and flourishing, notwithstanding reports to the contrary.

····A charter for a narrow gauge railroad from Clarion to Emlenton has been granted and $75,000 already subscribed.

····Officer McIntyre, of Allegheny, last evening captured a young man named Fremont Saville, who is charged with stealing a coat.

····Bishop Bowman Institute commencement exercises take place at St. Peter's Episcopal church this morning at ten o'clock.

····Councilman Shaltenbrand, of the Sixteenth ward, was thrown from his buggy on Monday and sustained a severe fracture of one of his legs.

····A little child of Mr. Barkhart, a resident of Wylie avenue, near High street, was severely scalded yesterday morning by the contents of a bottle of boiling hot milk being spilled upon it.

····Monday evening, shortly after dark, as is supposed, a thief entered the residence of Mr. J. H. Sewell, attorney-at-law, at the corner of North avenue and Poplar street, Allegheny, and carried from a mantle in one of the lower rooms an elegant clock, valued at seventy-five dollars.

····An infuriated Texan steer created quite an excitement yesterday forenoon in the neighborhood of Sixth street. It was driven into the stock yard of the Red Lion Hotel, where it was shot several times with revolvers and carbines, but not killed, and finally secured with ropes after being carried with the wagons.

····A horse attached to a phaeton in which Miss McMasters and Miss Martin were riding run away on Penn avenue, near point Breeze, on Monday evening, but beyond damaging the vehicle very badly, no hurt was done. The horse ran against a fence before it was stopped, and the bodies were thrown out. They were badly scared, but not injured.

····Alderman Logan's docket furnished the following yesterday: Mrs. Sarah Orr charged her brother, William McGarvey, with assault and battery, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Maggie McKenna, white, made an information against Belle Kreamer, colored, for larceny of sleeve buttons worth about $7.50. A warrant was also issued in this case.

····The Pittsburgh members of the Oil Refiners' Association are troubled about the tax on oil, fixed by the Executive Committee. It is all on the question whether the tax shall be fixed at five cents, or put down lower. The local association here has decided that it be kept at one cent until July 1st., after which possibly some other action will be

DAILY GAZETTE.

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅛.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 117¼.

COL. HENRY M. HOYT, of Wilkesbarre, has been named Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee. He is a gentleman of marked energy of character, and is regarded as admirably suited for the position to which he has been chosen.

THE New York *Tribune* thinks that the "Confederate" troops were at Boston, partly because Mr. Greeley wrote his name on Jeff. Davis' bail bond. We are grateful for this interesting information. We were not aware that "Confederate" troops were at the Bunker Hill celebration,—and did not realize that they were honoring the the old bail bond.

THE Philadelphia *Times* does'nt exactly agree with the Catholic organs of this city, relative to the school question, and its relation to politics. It devotes elaborate editorials to the proposition that there is'nt anything in the subject anyhow. Of course papers that know what they are at, always devote column editorials to subjects that have nothing in them!

TWEED is out at last. He was removed from his prison quarters at ten of the night, and driven to his home in the city. He was then left for the night, and yesterday appeared in court, where the proper papers for his discharge were signed. He furnished bail on the new indictments found against him, but was arrested on a civil suit and placed in Ludlow street jail, where he is to remain until he furnishes $3,000,000 bail.

THE Democrats held their Conventions yesterday, at Lafayette Hall. The great contest was over the claims of rival delegates, which was settled by a double committee, to which the claims of the contestants were submitted. It was a fresh and earnest Democratic Convention, of the olden sort; but the ticket had been set up for it, out in one of the suburban wards, one Sunday afternoon, and this was obediently put through.

THE Mayoralty contest has made a step in advance. The writ of *mandamus*, applied for by Mr. Magee, to compel Councils to administer the oath of office is refused, the Court holding that to administer the oath would be equivalent to a recognition of his right to the office, and that, if the mere oath-taking is all that is desired, it can be done before an Alderman. A writ of *quo warranto* will now be applied for, which will bring the case squarely up.

TAMMANY is in a ferment, and this over John Morrissey. It was proposed to discipline him, but it wouldn't work. He appeared before the proper committee, and authorized it to prepare his dismissal card, as he would not resign, and he would oppose the management of Tammany, as now constituted. The obstreperous Morrissey, and other friends, have begun a movement in the interest of a rival organization, and Tammany may soon expect to be fought by those who once served within its ranks, and understand its secret laws and methods.

THE English failures and their cause begin to elicit discussion, which will be broadened and strengthened when the detailed statements are received by mail. The accumulation of capital is put down by a free trade paper as the cause, while the absence of capital in this country, and the surplus of currency, are given as the cause of our panic. In other words, two distinct and separate causes produced identically the same effect. What a revelation! Here we had too little capital, and failed; there they have too much, and fail. Where is the golden mean between these two extremes? The absurdity of both propositions may be seen when we remember that "capital is that which affords profit," and hence produces an income. If England has too much, it is, at least, a solid form of wealth, and so is valuable. The truth is, this free trade mania seems to blind the eyes of its votaries to practical truth, and thus prevents their entertaining proper views of any subject. Whatever may have been the cause of the failures, it was not an overplus of capital.

THERE is evidently a feeling of desperation on the part of Tilton and his counsel. For weeks past the New York *Herald* and *Sun* have been teeming with artful articles referring to alleged testimony, all of which is palpably intended to prejudice jurors' minds. On Monday Mr. Beach so far forgot himself as to charge that the jury had been tampered with, by the Beecher party. One of the jurors arose and protested against the frequent intimations of this character that were thrown out, and displayed an envelope containing the vindictive articles of the *Sun*, stating that these were the only improper communications he had received. It thus seems that the Tilton party are not behind in this work. The fact that they are so persistent in this form of charges is very remarkable, except upon the hypothesis that they are playing bluff, and hope to frighten the jury into a disagreement. We judge from Mr. Beach's conduct, that he has no hope of a verdict favorable to his side of the case. The large amount of manufactured stuff published in the *Herald* and *Sun*, and called evidence, is so palpably intended to prejudice the case, that it affords evidence of a malicious purpose.

THE *Leader* makes allusion to our denial of its charge that the early Methodist ministry were "shamefully ignorant," and while it admits that so far as we mentioned names they were exceptions to its rules, yet that it was nevertheless true that the mass of the early ministry were ignorant. In proof of its assertion it quotes from the autobiographies of Cartwright and Finley! Its quotations do not prove its point, yet it is well known among Methodists that. Cartwright and Finley were eccentric characters, such as have developed occasionally in all denominations, and are not accepted as historians at all. What the masses favored, and what the Church provided are two different things. From the first the Methodist Church established a course of theological and general study, and the yearly examinations were rigid and severe. And it has been maintained in all Methodism, that her Conference course was fully equal to the average college course of study; or as one of the *Leader's* quotations actually means, it was regarded as *beau ideal* the college training of those days. We repeat, therefore, and will fortify our statements from incontestable history, if need be, that the *Leader's* statement that those preachers were "shamefully ignorant," is shamefully false.

—Since writing the above, intelligence arises that Moody and Sankey were refused admission to Eton, and turned aside to Windsor. Thus the college authorities were frightened out of their sense of propriety by two kindly-hearted Americans, who only thought of doing good.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE Last Journals of David Livingstone in Central Africa, from 1865 to his death. Continued by a narrative of his last moments and sufferings, obtained from his faithful servants Chuma and Susi, by Horace Waller, H. R. G. L., Rector of Twywell, Northampton, with portrait, maps and illustrations. Published by Harper & Bros., New York. For sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co.

This is the story of the last seven years of livingstone's life as told in the memoranda and notes he left behind. It is intensely interesting. There is not a page which does not absorb the attention of the reader. Especially thrilling is the narrative of the closing scenes of Livingstone's life as narrated by his two servants who were with him. The book is handsomely illustrated with maps and plates, and the information it contains has been compiled with rare judgment.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND CRITICAL MISCELLANIES: by Wm. H. Prescott; new edition. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co., Liberty street.

This volume completes the splendid Library edition of the works of this great author, which Messrs. Lippincott & Co., has been issuing. The series is a rare specimen of typographical beauty, and the great publishing house deserves the thanks of the admirers of Prescott for this tribute to his worth.

SIGNA. A story. By Ouida. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, and for sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co.

This is an Italian story and the writer brings into it all the ideality, the strange mysterious, emotional characteristics of Italian life. The style is epigrammatic and the unravelling of the plot is done with a master's hand. It is a novel which deals with the deep things of the human heart, and it is powerful.

BLUEBEARD'S KEYS and Other Stories. By Miss Thackeray. Published by Harper & Bros. For sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co., 101 Wood street.

There are four short stories in this pamphlet. They are short love stories, written with graceful ease, and rather above the average. The descriptive parts are very good, and there is a vein of quiet humor running through all the stories that gives them an additional attraction.

STRETTON. By Henry Kingsley. With illustrations. Published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston.

Everything written by Kingsley is bright and pungent. This volume is no exception. Laying aside the plot—it is an English story—there is a charm about the writing which makes it irresistible. Stretton has all the peculiarities of his style, and is a fascinating romance.

WALTER'S WORD. A novel. By James Payn. Published by Harper & Bros., New York. For sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co.

This is one of the Select list, pamphlet edition. It is a story of brigand life in Italy, and is written in a free-spirited style. It is full of thrilling adventure.

COOK'S TOURS, for the season of 1875. The American series over one thousand routes. Published by Cook, Son & Co., 261 Broadway, New York.

Those who wish to make a summer tour will find this work valuable.

HIGHLAND WIDOW, by Sir Walter Scott. For sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co.

This belongs to Peterson's pamphlet edition of Scott's writings. Each book is sold for 25 cents.

POLITICAL.

HON. HIESTER CLYMER is suggested by a Baltimore paper as Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency.

SENATOR FRELINGHUYSEN is Senator Sargent's prophesied candidate of the Republican party for the Presidency.

COL. WILLIAM M. GROSVENOR, of Missouri, has announced that he will take the stump for the Republican ticket in Ohio.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS sticks to it. He said in a recent speech at Sparta, Ga.: "Gen. Grant is the best man toward the South that ever drew a sword against us."

THE Republicans of Indiana county have nominated the following ticket: Sheriff, Wm. C. Brown; Treasurer, John Ebey; Prothonotary, Albert G. Boyle; County Commissioners, Frederick Butterworth, Frederick Cameron.

THE Hon. Erastus Wells, who has been elected to Congress by the Democrats of the Second Missouri District, was formerly a 'bus driver. His remarkable feat of turning a six horse team in the narrowest street of St. Louis, first attracted attention to his transcendant political abilities.

THE Republicans of Mercer county have nominated this ticket: Senate, F. H. Braggins; Sheriff, A. P. Pew; Prothonotary, Colonel H. N. Warren; Recorder, J. L. Morrison; Clerk of Courts, Capt. J. L. Regnor; District Attorney, A. B. Thompson; Commissioners, Thomas Leech and Capt. A. Struble.

THE friends of ex-Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, are reported to have arranged a beautiful little scheme for restoring him to public life. Mr. Harrison Ludington is to be the Republican candidate for Governor, and in case he is elected and a Republican Legislature is secured, Senator Howe is to resign and be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Carpenter is to be elected to the vacancy in the Senate. If the Legislature is Democratic, Senator Howe is to hold his seat until it adjourns, and then resign, when Ludington, if he is Governor, will appoint Carpenter to the vacancy.

A TRICKY scheme of the North Carolina Democrats to gain a tenure of several important State offices was originated in connection with the Bunker Hill Centennial. It was for some time the intention of Governor Brogden (Rep.) to be present at the Centennial, and the Democrats ascertaining the fact arranged for the resignation, during the Governor's absence, of Judge Mitchell, of the Supreme Court of the State, that the vacancy and others might be filled by the Lieutenant-Governor, a Democrat. The plan, however, reached the ears of the Governor, and a plot so inconsistent with the spirit of the occasion was frustrated by his remaining at home.

PERSONAL.

SECRETARY BELKNAP is going to the Yosemite the latter part of July.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE and his family are at their home in Toledo, Ohio.

CHIEF JUSTICE NEILSON will go to Congress Hall, Saratoga, when the trial is over.

MR. BEECHER will complete his sixty-second year on Thursday of this week, the 24th instant.

A YOUNG lady of New Orleans has committed suicide because General Phil. Sheridan married another girl.

GOV. BEDLE, of New Jersey, and family have taken rooms for the season at the Mansion House, Long Branch.

ROBERT LINCOLN, son of MRS. Abraham Lincoln, has been appointed guardian of his mother's estate under a bond of $150,000.

IT is an after-thought, but why didn't some one invite Mr. Toombs to fulfill his promise, and "call the roll of his slaves" at Bunker Hill on the 17th?

DR. EVANS, the noted American duelist in Paris, has a hen which cost him $2,000. If the fowl is as tough as the story, she is qualified for a restaurant pot pie.

JOSIE MANSFIELD has gone to Europe again. She is probably disgusted that she wasn't called as a witness in the Beecher trial, and has left the country forever.

MR. ANDREW JACKSON HOUSTON, son of General Sam Houston, left Austin a few days since for Tyler, where he goes to take charge of the United States Marshal's office at that point.

MR. DELANE, manager of the London *Times*, and father-in-law of Froude, the historian, is about to retire from journalism. His impersonality is to be personified with a baronetcy.

THE State Commissioners of Virginia have decided to erect Foley's statue of "Stonewall" Jackson in the Capitol square at Richmond, opposite the north end of the Capitol building.

THE Pope thinks there are Cardinals enough to minister to the wants of his flock upon earth, and has reconsidered his resolution to declare the five others who have been appointed, *in petto*.

SENATOR JONES, of Nevada, denies the report that he lost $700,000 in stock speculation in Wall street a few weeks ago. He told a reporter of the San Francisco *Chronicle* that he lost nothing, but on the contrary made $50,000 or $60,000.

AT CONWAY, N. H., are four persons—John and Mark Broughton, Mrs. Mark Merrill and Mrs. Elijah Stewart—who are blood relatives to the Queen of England, their grandmother having been a cousin to William IV., making them third cousins to the Prince of Wales.

MR. TENNYSON'S new drama, "Queen Mary," was published in London on Saturday, and we may look for it here in a few days. The London *Times*, in its review declares, according to a cable dispatch, that "there is more true fire in it than in anything that has appeared since Shakspeare's time," which is drawing it strong.

THE well-known Smith sisters, of Glastonbury, Conn., who have so long courted martyrdom by their refusal to pay taxes unless granted the concomitant right of suffrage, and whose cows were, in consequence, seized by the tax collector, have at last yielded to the exigencies of the law, and, through their attorney, tendered the taxes so long withheld.

MR. LEWIS POCOCK'S collection "Illustrative of the Life and Times of Dr. Samuel Johnson" was recently sold for $7,790. It comprised more than forty of his letters which sold for prices averaging from $25 to $35. The letter to James McPherson, beginning—"Mr. James McPherson, I received your foolish and impudent note"—sold for $150. The original manuscript plan of his dictionary sold for $285.

MR. CHARLES. H. PHALEN, who was accidentally drowned at one of the Williamsburg ferries last week, was graduated at Amherst College last year with high rank, and was a young man of marked ability and promise. Since graduation he had been connected with the publishing houses of Ginn Brothers of Boston and Henry Holt & Co. of New York, being engaged with the latter at the time of his death.

MANY stories about Messrs. Moody and Sankey are running through the London papers. Here is one of them: Mr. Moody was waited upon by the agent of a life insurance office, who desired to effect a policy on his life. Mr. Moody, in a very sanctimonious manner, assured the agent that he never took thought about such worldly affairs, but that if the agent could insure his soul he would be very pleased. "I'm afraid there would be a little difficulty," said the agent blandly, "as ours is not a *fire* office."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

BRITISH COLUMBIA had a heavy fall of snow on May 25th.

CONNECTICUT divorces one couple out of every nine she marries.

THE pull-back style of ladies' dress ought to be called "the Seymour."

THE hay fever season is approaching; the time when, if ever, you will realize that all flesh is grass.

BOSTON has a tenement population of 55,000 persons, representing 13,000 families, living in 45,000 rooms, in 2,688 houses.

A FRENCHMAN estimates that forty millions of Frenchmen could subsist on the food which forty millions of Americans throw away.

HOW DOTH the little grasshopper improve each opportunity to gather in agricultural products and ruin the farming community with deplorable assiduity.

A FIRE at Georgetown, Ky., destroyed a livery stable and four dwellings. A number of horses were consumed in the flames. Loss estimated at $10,000; insurance, $5,000.

THE *Republique Francaise*, of Paris, announces that it will contribute one thousand francs to the fund for the purpose of sending delegates to the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition.

A LADY in Christian county, Ky., was recently stunned by a bolt of lightning, which was afterwards found to have melted the knitting needles which she was holding in her hand.

WE see it estimated that the bonded indebtedness of the railroads of this country is $1,700,000,000, and default has been made in the payment of interest upon $650,000,000, or more than one-third of the whole amount.

W. E. TABB & CO.'s woolen and flouring mills, at Dover, Mason county, Ky., were destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. Loss, $5,000; insurance unknown. Some twenty or thirty persons are thrown out of employment by the catastrophe.

DEAF and dumb men have a poor chance in Texas. One of them went to a farm house and, when asked what he wanted, put his hand in his pocket to get a pencil, and he was at once shot down by the farmer, who thought his visitor was feeling for a pistol.

PARISIAN papers inform us that a large rat was thrown into the cage of a gigantic boa-constrictor for his mid-day meal; but to the great astonishment of the keeper the vicious animal sprang immediately into the serpent's throat and, before they could be separated, bit it so severely as to cause death.

A DAUGHTER of Lewis Scott, of Cos Cob, Conn., recently found a nitro glycerine cartridge in her father's pocket, and supposing it to be a discharged pistol cartridge, tried to fit it upon the top of a lead pencil, when it exploded, tearing all the fingers from one hand, and terribly shattering the other.

A PRECOCIOUS youth of Ellsworth, Me., recently stole $600 from his father, and when charged with the crime by a lawyer protested his innocence, also declaring his belief that his father had hidden the money while asleep. When proof became too strong for him, however, he returned all but $60, declaring that he had found the hiding place of his erratic parent.

THE annual report of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad is published, shows that the gross earnings of the road for the year ending March 31 were $73,-881,631, together with interest on loans, which amounts to $11,000; operating expenses, $3,856,329; net earnings, $3,543,-284. There has been paid from this sum $2,433,384, leaving a surplus of $1,109,899.

A CASE of chronic laziness is reported at Washington. A young man appointed to a clerkship in the Treasury Department was conducted to his desk and informed what his duties were. The Chief of the Department discovered him, a short time after, comfortably reposing in his seat with his feet characteristically resting on the desk. "Hello," said the Chief, "what do you expect to do any work?" "Work, the d—l!" exclaimed the astonished youth, "I had to work hard enough to get here."

THE Acting Secretary of the Treasury has telegraphed to the Collector of Customs at Charleston to allow the political exiles who arrived on the bark Pinq from Uruguay to land, no good reason being known why they should be excluded from this country. It appears that the vessel sailed under the Oriental flag, she carried no papers of any kind. There is some trouble in regard to her legal duty in the United States, and it is supposed that she has incurred severe penalties by her arrival as aforesaid.

NOTWITHSTANDING the numerous reverses which were met with during the Spring, the peach crop of the Delaware peninsula bids fair to be larger this year than ever before. Throughout the peninsula the trees are profusely laden, and the crop will be of such large proportions as to compel the growers to open new markets in order to dispose of all the fruit. In 1869, when about three million baskets were shipped to Philadelphia and New York, the growers thought that the crop of the peninsula had reached its height. But this year the expectations of the most sanguine have been more than realized.

A DOUBLE MURDER occurred in the little town of Manisa, Illinois, on the Belleville & Southern Illinois Railroad, about thirty-five miles from St. Louis, on Sunday night. It appears that a number of farm laborers were at the groggery of Wm. Klass, drinking pretty freely. Disputes arose and considerable quarreling occured, and at last a man named Anselin Russell drew a large pocket knife and stabbed John Grimes in the breast, groin, thigh and hand. Russell then turned on John Kelsey, plunged his knife into his chest and abdomen, and then fled. Russell was found and arrested. Grimes died in two hours, and Kelsey can not recover.

AN EARTHQUAKE AT SEA.

Experience of the Captain and Crew of the Ship Hamilton.

The ship Hamilton, of Boston, arrived at New York early Sunday morning, with a cargo of sugar from Manila. Her Commander, Capt. Ross, states that at 3 A. M. on June 4, when in latitude 19 degrees 16 minutes, longitude 57 degrees 51 minutes, all on board felt the shock of an earthquake, which lasted fully 10 minutes. During this time there was a heavy sea running, and in different places the water appeared to revolve in circles like a whirlpool. When the disturbance first began the sea was quite smooth, but as the shock increased in violence the waters became correspondingly agitated, terrifying those who were on deck and arousing those who were sleeping below. Suddenly the vessel received a shock, as if she had grounded, and a peculiar rumbling noise filled the air. Simultaneously with the shaking, the sky assumed a dull, leaden hue. The atmosphere was also thick and hazy. During the continuance of the shock, control of the vessel was completely lost, and the ship refused to obey the helm. There was, if any, wind at the time, yet the vessel was tossed about as though in the midst of a gale. The Captain describes the upheaving of the waves as similar to what would occur if a series of heavy submarine explosions had taken place. The duration of the shock was long enough to enable those who were below to reach the deck and witness the unusual sight. After the disturbance had subsided, the sea again became as calm as before. The vessel sustained no damage and her cargo appears to be intact, although her 5,000 boxes of sugar were thrown about by the shock.

SCARECROWS.

A Pretty Girl in the Field.

Most travelers, we have no doubt, have been amused, as we have often been, by the devices of the farmers to scare crows away from corn fields. The crow is a very knowing and cunning bird. When he sees a little green blade poking up an inch or two above the surface of the ground, he knows that, at the bottom of it is a kernel of corn, and he takes hold of the blade with his bill, pulls it up, and eats the kernel of corn which adheres to the root. Farmers find it necessary, in order to save their crops, to protect the fields against the devastation of these birds. For this purpose they construct effigies of men and place them in the field. Sometimes these figures are very fantastic, and while they frighten away the crows, serve to excite laughter in the passer-by. On a recent occasion we observed in a field quite a novel device for scaring away crows. It was not an ugly and uncouth caricature of a man, nor anything of the kind usually employed for such a purpose. It was a good representation of a school-girl, tastefully dressed. What can the man mean? thought we. He has got up a device too pretty for his purpose. Even the crows will not be afraid of such a nice-looking little girl. The owner seems to have sacrificed his crop of corn to his fondness for art and his love for the beautiful. The sagacious crow knows that it is never harmed by little girls, and that it may light near this one with impunity.

But let us see: Was not the man shrewder than we give him credit for being? He probably had reflected that where there was even an image of a girl as pretty as this, the boys were sure to gather around; and crows have a mortal horror of boys! So he had contrived to ornament his field, and undoubtedly to keep away the crows at the same time.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

NIAGARA FALLS.

Changes in the Cataract.

A letter from Niagara says: "As is well known, the theory is that gradually through the long lapse of centuries the fall has by slow degrees worked its way from the opening of the chasm several miles below. If this theory be correct, the upward progress of the fall has been exceedingly slow, for the oldest inhabitant is able to indicate but brief changes in its formation. Careful observers, however, detect an obvious change in the conformation of the Horseshoe Fall. The incessant rush of the mighty cataract has perceptibly deepened the indenture near the American side, so that its shape is quite different from what it was a year ago. The great bulk of the water flows over this fall, and it is quite natural that the wearing away of the edge should be more rapid and perceptible here than at other points. The American Fall does not show as straight a line as heretofore, proving very clearly that time is working its changes here also. Some go so far as to assert that the fall will gradually work its way up to Buffalo; but the possibility of such an event is not very likely to disturb the equanimity of the hotel keepers or cause any diminution in the value of real estate. There is one positive change that old tourists particularly notice, and that is the absence of the old light-house. No vestige of it remains, and it is a matter of general surprise, considering the fine view obtained from its summit, that a new and more massive and substantial structure is not erected in its place. Of course, the necessity of such a tower, as far as sight-seeing is concerned, is obviated to some extent through the elevators enabling visitors to view the Falls from the Suspension bridge towers; but then the poetic effect is vastly different, for in the latter case one gets only a bird's-eye view of the Falls, and in the former one stood on the brink of the awful chasm itself, and could realize more fully its grand and overwhelming sublimity."

SPELL IT OUT.

Here is an alphabet which will make you study. Get out your Bible, and turn to the places. When you have found them read and remember:

A was a monarch, who reigned in the East. —Esther, i. 1.
B was a Chaldee, who made a great feast. —Daniel, v. 1-4.
C was veracious, when others told lies.—Num., xiii. 30-33.
D was a woman, heroic and wise.—Judges, iv. 4-15.
E was a refuge, where David spared Saul. —1 Sam., xxiv. 1-7.
F was a Roman, accuser of Paul.—Acts, xxvi. 24.
G was a garden, a frequent resort.—John, xviii, 1-2; Matt., xxvi. 36.
H was a city, where David held court.—2 Samuel, ii. 11.
I was a mocker, a very bad boy.—Genesis, xvi. 16.
J was a city, preferred as a joy.—Psalm cxxvii. 6.
K was the father, whose son was quite tall. —1 Samuel, ix. 1-2.
L was a proud one, who had a great fall.—Isaiah, xiv. 12.
M was a nephew, whose uncle was good.—Collossians, iv. 10; Acts, xi. 24.
N was a city, long hid where it stood.—Zachariah, ii. 13.
O was a servant, acknowledged a brother. —Philemon, i. 16.
P was a Christian, greeting another.—2 Tim., iv. 21.
R was a damsel, who knew a man's voice. —Acts, xii. 13-14.
S was a sovereign, who made a bad choice. —Kings, xi. 4-11.
T was a seaport, where preaching was long.—Acts, xx. 6-7.
U was a teamster, struck dead for his wrong.—2 Samuel, vi. 7.
V was a cast-off, and never restored.—Esther, i. 19.
Z was a ruin, with sorrow deplored.—Psalm cxxxvii.

AN English inventor makes shirt collars, cuffs and smaller articles of wearing apparel by cementing together two or more layers of muslin by means of a mixture of starch, spermaceti and washing blue, and passing them through rollers. The articles are then cut to the desirable shape with suitable laps at the exposed and wearing edges, whereby the same effect is produced as by linen articles.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1863.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
Managers—J. L. Graham, A. J. Bell, Wm. S. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Kahm, G. Folianabee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Jardeniers and Bronze Tables.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
189 Liberty street, near Sixth.

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

E. M. BUTZ,
ARCHITECT,
REMOVED TO
Nos. 64 and 66 Federal Street, Allegheny,
Over Girard Savings Bank.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?
USE
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT.
Put up in cans of all sizes and color, ready to dip the brush in and use. Any one can be his own painter or make a business by using it. It is the cheapest and best. Try a sample can. Sold at
No. 63 Wood Street,
ONIONS, BALDWIN & CO.,
PITTSBURGH.

JAMES LITTELL,
SUCCESSOR TO
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel,
WINDOW GLASS,
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country.
a8-p57

NEW MUSIC BOOKS.
The Chorus Choir,
By DR. EBEN TOURJEE.
A new book of sterling merit, for the use of Musical Societies and "Chorus Choirs," which are now becoming quite common. 200 pages, and about 100 pieces. Price $2. Per doz, $18.

Loreley. An Unfinished Opera by Mendelssohn. 60 cents. Per doz, $5.40.
A beautiful fragment, which, however, is complete in itself.

How shall I Teach? or Hints to Teachers. A pamphlet by Dr. Lowell Mason, with a concise description of his mode of instruction. Much sought for. 38 cents.

First Walpurgis Night. Mendelssohn. Cloth $1.25. Boards $1. Paper 80 cents. For Musical Societies.

Curtis and Behr's New Method for Zither. $1.50.
The Zither is an instrument like a guitar, but much more powerful, and well worth learning.
Sold by all music dealers. Sent, post-free, for retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston,
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.

THE PATENT

SPRING OSCILLATOR.
JAS. LOUGHRIDGE,
Patentee and Sole Manufacturer,
NO. 171 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
Wednesday, June 23
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
NEW SUMMER
DRESS GOODS!
AT ABOUT ONE-HALF
Early Season's Prices.
Our thanks are but justly due to the Public for their very liberal patronage received during the present season, as it has resulted in the same steady increase of business (despite the common complaint of dull times) that season after season of the many years of our past business intercourse has shown. This steady, active business that the public has built up for us, keep our stock always
New, Fresh and Attractive,
And enables us to secure for our customers the many bargains offered in Dress Goods in the Eastern markets as the season draws to a close. We are now offering
NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS
Just bought, in many cases at one-half the prices they were a few weeks since.
At 12 1-2 Cents,
NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS
That have been selling at 25 cents.
At 18 3-4c and 25c,
NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS
That have been selling at 37½c and 50c.
At 37 1-2c and 50c,
NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS
That have been selling at 75c and $1.
EVERYTHING NEW AND DESIRABLE IN
Black Hernanis and Grenadines,
Delages, Poplins and Mohairs,
Plaid Dress Goods, great variety.
Pongees and Silk Mixed Dress Goods.
New Fine Dress Goods.
Dress Linens and Wash Fabrics.
New Black Cashmeres.
New Black Mohair Alpacas.
Black Dress Silks, all qualities.
Colored and Striped Dress Silks.
Mourning Dress Goods.
All offered at the lowest possible prices.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 AND 199
PENN AVENUE,
Have Open Full Lines of
THIN GAUZE
AND
Gossamer
VESTS & DRAWERS
In all Sizes and Grades for
Ladies, Misses, Men and Boys,
AT
Lowest Prices.
RETAIL STORES.
GOLD-ENLINES FOR YOU
ONLY 98c for 2 Button Kid Gloves.
ONLY 33c for Silk Sandal Wood Fan.
UMBRELLAS for Sons and Daughters.
UNDERWEAR for Men and Women.
RIBBONS for Sashes, 24c per yard.
RUCHING for the Neck, 44c.
NOTIONS Retailing at Wholesale Prices.
EDGING Linen, 9 yards for 36c.
EMBROIDERY, Fine and Superfine.
CORSETS, Best Coraline, double steel, 98c.
WINDSOR Soap, 65c per dozen.
SHIRTS—Fancy $1.10; White $1.50.
SUMMER Undershirts, Men or Women, 48c.
Yak Laces, in Great Bargains.
SILK Dress Pattern, 20 yards for $29.80.
SILK Emb, Balbriggan Hose, 39c.
SMOOTH, Hair and Clothes Brushes.
TOWELS, all Linen, 2 for 25c.
ENGLISH Thread Driving Gloves, 48c.
ENGLISH Balbriggan Hose, 3 pair for 50c.
MEN'S Linen Handkerchiefs, 2 for 25c.
MOROCCO Belts, 24c, worth 50c.
Seven-inch Black Sash Ribbons, 49c.
Brown and Drab Sash Ribbon.
FANS. FANS. FANS.
BEAT ALL LOCAL PRICES.
J. D. CARLISLE,
37 FIFTH AVENUE.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
1875.
CARPETS.
Elegant Assortment,
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.
REMOVAL.
Having consolidated our stocks and removed the contents of our store on Liberty street, to
OUR NEW STAND,
NO. 100 WOOD ST.,
We are now prepared to offer special bargains in all goods in our line.
DECORATED DINNER SETS,
200 Pieces for $45.
Decorated China Tea Sets
44 Pieces for $10.
DECORATED CHAMBER SETS,
100 different styles to select from.
Stone China, Parisian Porcelain, White and Gold Band China,
Of the most beautiful shapes ever offered.
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, BRITANNIA WARE,
AT SPECIAL BARGAINS.
Vases, Cut Glass Ware & Statuary,
Very handsome and great variety,
AT LOW FIGURES.
G. H. GARBER & CO.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
Wednesday, June 23
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
LADIES'
Ready-Made Suits
AT
Extraordinary Low Prices.
Our sales in this Department have already far surpassed those of any preceding season. Manufacturing largely Ladies' Suits, &c., in the building, under our own auspices, from materials bought in large quantities at the lowest possible prices, and as all our garments are made from the latest and most approved patterns, and well made, we can offer inducements unsurpassed anywhere.
Ladies' Linen and White Suits.
Ladies' Debege and Plaid Suits.
Ladies' Alpaca Suits.
Ladies' Pongee and Poplin Suits.
Misses' Summer Suits.
Children and Infants'
Suits and Dresses.
LADIES'
SUITS, DRESSES, &C.,
Made to order at short notice.
New Lace Sacques, Capes, &c.
Cashmere & Silk Sacques, &c.
Summer Shawls.
Mourning Shawls.
Silk and Cashmere Polonaises, &c.
B. & B. 128 Federal St.
Monday, June 21, 1875,
BARGAINS IN
NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
VIZ.:
One case choice Striped Black Grenadines at 25 cents—well worth 37½.
Elegant Brocade Silk Stripe HERNANIS at 60 cts, sold ten days ago at $1 per yard.
New Plain Black HERNANIS, at 37½, 45 and 50 cts. Best value offered this season.
Choice Plain Black HERNANIS, Plaids and Fancy MESHES, New EOLIENNES, at 75 cts.
Choice Patterns for Overskirts and Jackets. Goods that sold early in the season at $1.50 per yard; also Trimmings to match.
All the new shades of PLAIN LINEN SUITINGS, from 25 cents per yard up.
One case 27-INCH PLAIN COTTON BATTISTE, at 10 cents per yard. Buffs, Browns and Linen colors.
50 pieces NEW INVISIBLE PLAIDS at 25 cents, opened to-day. A great bargain—positively worth 50 cents.
25-INCH VERY FINE PLAIN GRAY MOHAIRS, at 20 cents, the cheapest Dry Goods ever offered.
Immense Assortment of SEASONABLE WHITE GOODS, Much less than value.
NEW SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, From $1.25 to $9.
NEW GINGHAM SUN UMBRELLAS, From 20 cents to $1.25.
NEW LINEN OVERSKIRTS AND JACKETS. NEW LINEN SUITS, $4.50 UP.
Boggs & Buhl,
128 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

OFFICIAL---ALLEGHENY.
OFFICE OF CLERK OF COUNCILS, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, June 14, 1875.
Opening of Kerr Street.
Notice is hereby given that the Report of Viewers on the opening of
KERR STREET
Was confirmed by Councils, June 10, 1875. Objections to the report must be filed within ten days. The Report can be seen in this office.
ROLAND T. WHITE, Clerk of Select Council.
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TREASURER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, June 1, 1875.
Allegheny Taxes.
Notice is hereby given that the Assessors have now placed in the Treasurer's Office, the Duplicates of City, Poor, City Bushes, School, School Building, Sewer and Public Park Taxes, and of Water Rents for the year 1875, of the several wards, and that said Taxes will now be received in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly of February 27, 1862, and of April 14, 1863, subject to the following regulations and allowances:
Five per cent. if paid on or before the first day of July.
Four per cent. if paid on or before the first day of August.
Two per cent. if paid on or before the first day of September.
If paid after the first day of September, and on or before the first day of October, no deduction will be made.
If paid after the first day of October, and on or before the first day of November, an addition of five per cent. shall be added and payable on the same.
After the First of November,
Warrants will be issued to enforce the collection of all taxes remaining unpaid, together with the percentage accrued thereon, and the costs.
D. MACFERRON, CITY TREASURER.

STOCKS
Dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange bought and sold

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on 3 Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO 25,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, June 23, 1875. }

Quiet, other than that of preparation for approaching dividend days, has fallen upon banks, and there is not the stir that we have had. Whether this is for the day, or is suggestive of approaching summer, we do not assume to say. The weather was sultry and showery and politics were at fever heat yesterday, circumstances which may have deferred all monetary movements that could be deferred. There is, however, a feeling of general hopefulness and confidence, the only complaint of the banks being that they have made less than usual during the past six months.

In real estate, local stocks, and rentages quiet and dullness prevail.

The following is an abstract of reports made to the Comptroller of Currency, showing the condition of the national banks of the United States at the close of business on Saturday, May 1, 1875:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$ 964,574,114 13
Overdrafts	4,979,783 80
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	277,026,900 00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	14,372,200 00
U. S. bonds on hand	14,290,800 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	23,102,197 10
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	80,620,878 75
Due other National Banks	45,980,330 23
Due from State Banks and Bankers	11,984,531 59
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	40,051,327 27
Current expenses	7,705,277 87
Premiums paid	8,413,574 71
Checks and other cash items	13,120,906 49
Exchanges for Clearing House	14,705,194 65
Bills of other National Banks	19,466,359 00
Bills of State Banks	24,681 00
Fractional currency	2,702,200 99
Specie	9,986,961 64
Legal tender notes	43,980,923 00
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tender notes	38,653,000 00
Five cent. redemption fund with Treasurer	16,787,279 75
Due from Treasurer other than redemption fund	4,627,142 54
Total	$1,904,421,193 63

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 497,717,143 00
Surplus fund	131,401,608 66
Undivided profits	91,810,933 92
National bank notes outstanding	322,322,330 00
State bank notes outstanding	815,079 00
Dividends unpaid	2,502,344 49
Individual deposits	992,558,620 51
U. S. deposits	6,797,572 00
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	2,766,387 41
Due to national banks	127,083,238 07
Due to State banks and bankers	25,654,956 49
Notes and bills re-discounted	5,671,631 44
Bills payable	6,079,622 54
	$1,904,421,193 63

Number of banks, 2,045.

The above statement is exclusive of one bank in San Francisco, from which a report has not yet been received.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	117½	5-20's 1867	121¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	120¾	do 1868—coupon	121¾
6-20's 1862	118	10-40's	119¼
" 1864	119	Currency 6's	122½
" 1865	122¾	New 5 per cents	117½
" 1865 new	124	10-40's—coupons	119¼

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen	102	Ohio & Mississippi	23½
Erie	13⅝	Union Pacific	72¾
Do. Preferred	30¼	Toledo & Wabash	7⅜
C. C. & I. C	2⅜	Harlem	130½
St. Paul	32¾	Adams Express	99½
Do. Pref	70¾	American Express	56
Michigan Southern	69⅜	U. S. Express	46
Do. General	66	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex	79½
North Western Com	37⅝	Quicksilver	15
Do. Pref	49⅜	Fort Wayne	99⅜
Rock Island	102¾	Central Pac. & St. Jos	25
Cleve. & Pitts	90⅜	Panama	134½
Pacific Mail	36⅞	Iron Mountain	22
Western Union Tel	73½		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R (S)	50¾	Cen. Trans (A)	46
Reading (S)	54⅝	Do Do (A)	45
U Cos. of N. J.	96¼	A. V. R. R. 7-30 (A)	96⅝
Oil Creek (S)	9⅜	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	77½
Lehigh, Valley (S)	69⅜		

NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.

Money was extremely easy this afternoon, and loaned freely at 1 per cent. on call. The feature of the market was free offerings of capital for the balance of the year at ¼ per cent., one lot of $500,000 being offered at this rate without finding borrowers. Prime mercantile paper 3½@5. Sterling was weak at 486¼@486¾ for sixty days and 489¾@490 for sight. The produce exports for the week were $5,697,019. The customs receipts were $846,000. Gold opened at 117¼, and closed at 117¼. The morning rate was 2 per cent., and carrying 2@3. Loans were also made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $436,000. The clearings were $42,000,000. Governments are firm. Railroad bonds are dull. State bonds are quiet, except Tennessees, which declined in the morning on rumors of the suit of the bondholders, but closed strong at an advance of one per cent. from the lowest point.

The day opened with a further improvement in financial circles and a rise in securities on the Stock Exchange. Subsequently there was a reaction, but the markets closed steady for bonds and stocks, and weaker for gold and exchange. The stock market opened strong at an advance of ¼ to ¾ per cent. as compared with the closing quotations yesterday. Pacific Mail was the leading feature, advancing from 38 to 40 amid great excitement. Lake shore rose to 61½, Erie to 14¾, St. Paul to 33, Northwest to 37¾, Union Pacific to 74, Western Union to 74¾, Lake Shore to 103, and Ohio to 33½. Towards midday Pacific Mail fell off to 36½, Western Union to 72¾, Lake Shore to 60¾, and Union Pacific to 73¾, but at the second call the market was firmer and prices showed a recovery of ¼ to ¾ per cent. After the call the market was weaker again.

At the final close the market was generally firm at a recovery of ¼ to ¾ per cent. from the lowest point of the afternoon. The greatest advance was in Pacific Mail, the last sales of which were at 36¾@37. Lake Shore rose from 60½ to 60¾, Western Union from 72¾ to 72¾, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western from 119½ to 119¾. Northwest closed at 37¾@37¾, and St. Paul at 32¾@32¾. Union Pacific was quiet and steady at 73¾@73¾. Erie closed at 13¾, after selling up to 14¼.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 258,000 shares, of which 95,000 were Pacific Mail, 44,000 Western Union, 5,000 Northwest, 28,000 Erie, 51,000 Lake Shore, and 9,000 Union Pacific. Mariposa stock, long considered dead, sold to-day at eight dollars per share.

Experiments.—U. S. Coupons of '81, 120¼; 5-20s of '62, 115; do of '64, 119; do of '65, 122¾; do of '65, new, 124¾; do of '67, 125¾; do of '68, 125; 10-40s, 119¾; do of '67, 118¾; currency 6s, 122¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 103; Tennessee old, 46½; do new, 45; Virginia new, 37½; do old, 37½; North Carolina old, 20; do new, 11.

Stocks.—Canton, 63½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 73½; Quicksilver, 16; American Express, 99; Wells & Fargo, 79; Adams Express, 55; United States Express, 45; Pacific Mail, 37½; New York Central, 102; Erie, 13¾; Erie, preferred, 21; Harlem, 130; Harlem preferred, 132; Michigan Central, 66; Pittsburgh, 70½; North Western, common, 37¼; preferred, 49¼; Rock Island, 102¾; New Jersey Central, 110; St. Paul, 32¾; St. Paul, preferred, 54; Toledo & Wabash, 7; do preferred, 15; Fort Wayne, 99; Terre Haute, 2; Terre Haute, preferred, 19; Chicago & Alton, 102; Chicago & Alton, preferred, 107; Ohio & Mississippi, 23; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 90; Burlington & Quincy, 110; Lake Shore, 60¾; C. C. & I. C., 3; Illinois Central, 101½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 22½; Union Pacific, 73¾; Central Pacific, 106½; Union, 105½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 119¾.

LONDON, June 23—5 P. M.—Consols: Money, 93 3-16@93; account, 93 3-16@93; 5-20s, '65, 106¾; do '67, 106¾; 10-40s, 104¼; new 5s, 103¼; New York Central, 93; Erie, 11¾; Illinois, 92; preferred, 22.

PARIS, June 22.—Rentes 64f 35c.

FRANKFORT, June 22.—5-20s '62, 98¾.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Ore Blooms, and Muck Bar.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Jones & Laughlin	2	Rees & Co	1
Isabella Furnace Co	7	Pgh F & I Co	1
Zug & Co	1	Lindsay & McCutcheon	1
Shoenberger & Co	1		
Total			17

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Quigley & Hunter	7	Nimick & Co	7
Eyers McCord & Co	7	Rees O & P	7
Nimick & Co	7	Laughlin & Co	7
Shoenberger & Co	3	Lindsay & McCutcheon	2
Brown & Co	2	Carnegie Bros & Co	18
Total			82

Detroit.

DETROIT, June 22.—Flour dull at $5,75@6. Wheat firm; extra $1,27; No 1 $1,28; amber $1,23. Corn quiet; No 1 70c. Oats quiet at 39½c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } TUESDAY, June 22, 1875. }

There was nothing particularly new or important developed in commercial circles to-day; business continues quiet, the demand for all the leading staples was restricted mainly to supplying immediate wants, while as regards values there were no important changes.

APPLE BUTTER—5@55c ₱ gallon.

APPLES—Sales of green appies at $2,50@4,50 ₱ bbl, as to quality and condition.

BEANS—The market is reported quiet but steady at $1,85@1,90 for mediums, and $1,95@2,00 for navies.

BUTTER—Dealers all agree in reporting a dull market, and with the stock accumulating and a stronger disposition to realize, prices are weak and drooping; prime to choice solid packed, 16@18; do, rolls, 18@20; additional.

CHEESE—There was an unusually active demand to-day, and it begins to look as if a reaction had set in, although as yet there has been no improvement in prices; we continue to quote prime Ohio Factory at 10¾@11. Our New York dispatch, of Monday, reported that market firmer, from which it seems probable that there has been an increased demand for export.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and unchanged; Apples, 7¾@8¾. Peaches, (halves) 10¾@11.

EGGS—The demand is less active, and the market easier in consequence, although prices remain as last quoted, 19@20.

FLOUR—Trade in this staple continues quiet, and prices remain unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $5,75@6,25, the outside figure for choice Minnesota (baker) flour; winter, $6,25@6,50 for red and $6,75@7 for amber and white. Rye flour, $6@6,25.

GREENSTUFF—Market is well supplied, but with a very fair demand; prices are still pretty well maintained. New Potatoes, $5,50 to $7 ₱ bbl; string Beans, $4 to $4,50 ₱ bbl; Cabbage, $2 to $3 ₱ box; Onions ₱ bbl, $4,50 to $5; ₱ box, $1 to $1,25; Strawberries, 12 to 15c ₱ quart box.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade was quiet today, and devoid of any new or important features to which reference was not made in our preceding report. Both Sugars and Coffees continue firm but quiet.

SUGARS.

Crushed	12	Standard B	10¾
Granulated	11⅜	Ex C Standard	10¾
Powdered	11¾	Demarara	9¾@10¼
Standard A	10⅝	Porto Rico	9¾@ 9¾
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¾	Refined Yellows	8¾@9¾

COFFEES.

Rio Good	20 @21	Roasted loose	26¾
Rio Prime	22 @23	R. Java, Hpkgs	40
Rio Fancy	24 @25	R. Java loose	39¾
R. Rio, ll pkgs	27		

RICE.

Rangoon ₱ lb	7¾@8	Patna ₱ lb	7¾@8
Carolina ₱ lb	8¾@9		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	75@80
Demarara	50@55		

GRAIN—No improvement to note in grain circles, business continues exceedingly dull, the markets are devoid of animation, the demand is confined entirely to supplying immediate wants, while as regards prices there have been no quotable change for several days. Some of our merchants report that trade is more depressed now than it has been at any time since the panic. Wheat is quiet and nominal at $1,30 for No 2 Penna. and Ohio red, and $1,30 to $1,35 for amber and white. The Oat market also continues quiet and unchanged; 36 to 37c for mixed, and 38 to 39c for white. Bar Corn, 73 to 75 cents on track, according to quality and shelled, 77 to 79c, in elevator, Rye nominal at $1,15.

HAY—The receipts of baled are increasing, and the market is quiet but unchanged; we continue to quote baled at $23 for prime timothy, and from 12 to 2½ or 5 cents ₱ gallon between now and the 1st of next month, that a number of Pittsburgh refiners will draw out.

The Barrel trade continues dull and unchanged; coopers, $1,16@1,18; city make, $1,30@1,32½.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL FOR P. W. & B. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Star Oil Works	Emil Schaik & Co	40
Vesta Oil Works	Parish & Co	94
River Side Oil Works	S. E. Paulney	140
Total		1,603

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL, EAST VIA ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & Frew	Warden F. & Co	350
Standard Oil Works	Warden F. & Co	478
Livingston & Bro's	Warden F. & Co	600
J. A. McKee & Son	J. P. Logan	60
Central Ref Co	J. P. Logan	209
King & Goodwin	George Rohl	260
Total		1,845

New York Breadstuffs Market—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, June 21.—This day week we left our Flour market fairly active and stronger for most grades; subsequently we had a good degree of activity and buoyancy up to the close of the week's market, it moving in sympathy with Wheat; since then under more liberal offerings, less favorable news from Liverpool and Glasgow, and a marked reaction in Wheat, prices of all grades valued at $4,90@6,80 for Spring, have declined, the spec ially the most marked in Spring Wheat brands, of which the supplies are increasing. At Thursday's and Friday's sales buyers freely made prompt sales by submitting to some decline at this the export demand was more animated, and the trade purchased largely, and Minnesota more freely, but on a fair business may be noted in Amber Wheat Extras at same concession from our last figures; most holders of Winter Wheat brands are reluctant to make any concession, well knowing that the Flour cannot be duplicated at present prices, and a material advance in inland freights is very probable at an early day. Our present stock of Winter Wheat brands, it is well known, is moderate, and we find jobbers and retail dealers hold less than usual for the season of the year, but cannot be induced to increase their stock materially at the present time, though feeling very confident of a better state of things; as the season advances there is reason to count on a more active export demand after the month of July. Indeed, CABLE intelligence from Europe and from California, which we have published of late, fully confirms this view, and we feel confident of a more active trade for the coming season. The business has been done in No. 2 and Superfine at lower and irregular figures, and we find the stock of standard and well known brands of same grades quite limited, and holders, owing to the much higher prices paid for Wheat at the West since the 1st of June, do not press them on the market very generally, though they can only be sold readily by making concessions to correspond to the prices current for brands comparatively unknown. New Patent Process have been extremely slow of sale, are lower, and can only be popular with the trade as formerly. It seems useless to try and introduce them, or sell them freely much above $6,50 per barrel. There are a few brands long and favorably known, that can be sold to a limited extent at $7@7,50, and one or two brands at $8,50@9, but at the present time there are very few families that will pay these prices. Winter Wheat Flours have declined, and have sold slowly. At the close the market is easier and quiet. The sales of the week are 22,000 barrels, and the exports are 21,922 barrels, against 30,466 the corresponding week last year.

Our Wheat market the past week has been very active, and at times much excitement has prevailed. Early in the week prices of Spring rapidly improved under a brisk Continental demand, and the large quiry for Great Britain and for home use, holders had a marked advantage, the moderate arrivals and small quantity then on the canal and Lake enabled holders of No. 2 Milwaukee to command an advance of 3@4c ₱ bushel. The present supply is getting altogether inadequate to the wants of shippers, a very large business was done in Nos. 1 and 2 Milwaukee for this and next month's delivery at high figures; subsequently this demand (chiefly Continental) abated, and under more liberal pressand prospective prices declined, though the principal holders seemed very reluctant to yield, evincing confidence in the future, regarding the situation as much stronger than this day week. We have felt very confident during the past Winter that the consumption of Wheat in Europe by cattle and horses was much larger than the trade generally supposed and have alluded to it from time to time. Now when it is discovered that France and Germany have no surplus, and that the former is importing very freely, it has been intimated by leading English papers that they misrepresented their crops in order that the truth is, they have fed Spring Wheat stock, the very cold and backward seems probable this annual demand, and it now Holland and Spain, Italy, France, Switzerland, Eastern Europe in fact, require all the surplus of months, and should they go through the Summer we look for a lively call from them to partially fill their Wheat and Rye. It is very encouraging for our surplus area under Wheat on the Continent to us that the season has thus far been favorable, and that there is an increased area under Barley and Oats. Our advices in the main continue very important—the more seasonable weather and timely rains in the more northern provinces may remove the present apprehension. The growing crop in Great Britain promises well, but their present supplies are limited—believed to be much less than at the corresponding time last year; this is owing to the heavy drain for cattle food. From the North-West our advices are highly favorable for the growing crop, and the movement in Wheat for the Lake Ports is increasing. In the Winter Wheat States the growing crop is slightly improved. The intelligence from California of the highest importance; a severe rain storm of more than four days' duration has done great damage to the standing as well as the cut grain. There have been no clearances from San Francisco this month so far, and nothing of moment from Oregon. The exports from this port have been 29,493 bush., against 1,670,000 bush. the corresponding week last year.—*Tribune.*

Chicago Lumber Market.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The cargo market was more active Saturday, and steadier. The offerings were moderate, numbering nineteen cargoes in the morning, to which several were added later. Local dealers were the principal buyers, and, although in some instances it took a good while to make the sales, the docks were nearly cleared by night, only two late arrivals remaining over. It is likely that the receipts this week will be considerably smaller than for two or three weeks past, as the recent bad break in the market and the unsettled condition of lumber freights has led many manufacturers to take up the materially reduce their operations. Lumber is now $1,00@2,50 per m feet lower than it was last season, and common stuff at least is selling at a heavy loss. While piece stuff $6,00, the best $15,00 per m, which is the value of the timber itself in the tree, Manufacturers who are able to hold their stuff have given notice that they shall do so. Lumber is moving out of the yards freely, though at low prices. These facts naturally create a stronger feeling, and the opinion is expressed by prominent dealers that lumber has at last touched bottom. The cheapness of the stuff is universally conceded, and it is thought that the trade will willingly take it at the current prices. Saturday's quotations were: Piece stuff, $7,75 @8,00; good to choice boards and strips, $11,00 to $12,50; common dists, $8,50 to $10,00; lath, $1,50; shingles, $2,20 to $2,65.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 22, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and weak; No 1 spring $1,01⅝@1,02; No 2 98c spot; 98¾c seller July; $1,00¾ seller August; No 3 95@96c; rejected 86@87c. Corn dull; No 2 mixed 69¾c bid spot; 70¾c bid seller July; rejected 68c. Oats dull; No 2 54¾c spot; 52c bid seller July; 40c bid seller August; rejected 51c. Rye dull and nominal; No 1 93c. Barley dull and unsettled; No 2 $1,35 spot; $1,03@1,05 seller September.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; $18,95@19,00 spot; $18,95 seller July; $19,12½ seller August. Lard dull and nominal; $12,90@12,95 spot; $13,10@13,12½ seller August. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady at $1,16.

On call Board wheat was active and lower; 98c July; 99¾c August. Corn was lower and weak; 69¾c July; 71c August. Oats heavy and lower; 33½ cash or June; 31c July; 30½@30c August. Pork a shade lower; offered at $18,95 July; $19,10 August; $23 bid September. Lard a shade lower; $12,90 July; $13,10 August.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Flour steady; receipts 17,000; superfine western and State $4,50@4,80; common to good $4,95@5,25; good to choice $5,00@5,70; white wheat extra $5,65@6,35; extra Ohio $4,90@7; St. Louis $5,35@5,65. Rye flour steady at $4,25@5,50. Corn meal steady at $4,45@4,10. Wheat; receipts 91,000 bushels; market firmer; No 1 spring $1,21@1,22; No 2 Milwaukee $1,17 in store; 2 Chicago $1,13½; No 2 Milwaukee $1,17 in store; amber $1,37@1,39; white $1,36@1,40. Rye quiet at 90c@91. Barley nominal. Malt quiet. Corn; receipts 37,000 bush; market dull; mixed western on steamer 72@73c; do afloat 73@74c. Oats heavy and lower; mixed western 64@67c; white 66@71c. Hay firm at 85@70c. Coffee steady at 16@18½c. Sugar unchanged; fair to good refining 8@8¼c; prime 8½c. Molasses steady. Rice steady. Petroleum steady; refined 12½c; crude 6¼c. Rosin quiet at $1,75@1,80. Turpentine quiet at 32c. Pork firm; irregular at $19,50@20. Beef quiet. Cut Meats dull. Middles dull; long clear city 11¾@11¾c. Lard lower; prime steam 13½c. Butter firmer; western 13@24c. Eggs firm; western 18@18½c. Cheese firm at 6@12½c. Whisky steady at $1,20.

Foreign.

LONDON, June 22.—Refined petroleum 21½@d. Turpentine 22s@22s 3d.

ANTWERP, June 22.—Petroleum: refined 26¼f.

LIVERPOOL, June 22.—Cotton steady; middling upland 7 7-16d; Orleans 7¾d; sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; 6,500 bales American. Flour: extra State western 22s. Wheat: No 2 to No 1 spring 8s 4@8 10d. Corn 32s 6d. Pork: western 73s 6d; eastern 82s 6d. Bacon 41s 6d; cumberland cut 39s. Beef 72s 6d. Lard 57s. Tallow 41s. Cheese 58s. Refined petroleum 9½d; spirits 7½d. Turpentine 22s@23s.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat weak and lower; No 1 spring and amber $1,32; No 2 $1,31; No 1 red $1,31; No 2 $1,30. Corn quiet and steady; mixed western 56c; Md and Penna 57c. Oats dull; white western, 56c; mixed 47c. Rye dull; nominally $1@1,05. Hay scarce; unchanged. Provisions firmer. Pork $19,50@20. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 8¾@8¾c; clear rib 12¼c. Bacon steady; shoulders 9½c; clear rib sides 12¾c. Hams quiet at 14@14½c. Lard nominal. Petroleum refined 14¼@15c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Whisky nominally at $1,20.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—Flour dull; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota family $5,25@6,25; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $6@6,25; high grades $6,75@7,75. Wheat declining; red $1,32@1,35; amber $1,34@1,35. Rye $1,05. Corn quiet; yellow scarce; western mixed 70@90c. Oats quiet; white 66@70c; mixed 63@67c. Whisky steady; western at 93½c. Petroleum steady; refined 12½c; crude 9½c. Seeds quiet and unchanged. Butter quiet; New York and Bradford county extras 25@26c; first 24c; western extras 22@23c; firsts 18@21c. Cheese steady; western fine 10½@11½c. Eggs unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—Cotton quiet at 14½c. Wheat steady at $1,22@1,27. Corn dull at 70@71c. Oats dull at 40@46c. Rye dull and nominal at $1,03@1,06. Pork dull and nominal at $19,00. Bulk meats dull and in moderate demand. Bacon firm; demand fair and market firm at 9¾, 9¾, 12, 13½@13½c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1,15.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 22.—Cotton firm at 12¾@13½c. Flour quiet at $4,90@5,50. Wheat nominal at $1,20@1,25. Corn steady at 55c. Oats steady at 75c. Lard 15c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 9c, sides 12@12½c. Bacon firm; shoulders 10c, sides 13¼@13½c. Sugar cured hams 12½c, all packed. Whisky; demand fair and market firm at $1,20.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 22.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat dull and declined; No 1 white Wabash $1,27½; No 3 $1,22; No 1 white Michigan $1,25½; amber do sail 83@84c. Rye heavy at $1,24½; No 2 red $1,24¾. Corn dull; high mixed 73½c; seller June 73½c; seller July 74c; seller August 75½c; low mixed 70½c. Oats dull and damaged 41c. Oats dull and lower; No 2 56½c.

Boston.

BOSTON, June 22.—Flour: demand quite limited; western superfine $4,25@4,50; fancy do $4,75@5,25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extras $5@6,25; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6@6,75; Illinois $6,50@7,25; St. Louis $6,25@6,75. Corn quiet and firm for mixed and yellow. Oats 69@74c for mixed and white.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 22.—Flour steady at $3,75@6,25. Wheat steady; red $1,12@1,15; amber $1,15@1,20; white $1,25@1,28. Corn steady; car 46c; shelled 48@50c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; mixed 63c; white 64c. Rye steady; $1,16@1,18.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—Cotton nominally higher at 13¾@14½c. Flour unchanged. Wheat lower at $1,34. Corn lower at 56c. Oats lower at 38½@39c. Rye lower at $1,06. Whisky steadier at $1,18. Pork lower at $19,50. Dry salt meats lower. Bacon quiet. Lard dull at 12½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 22.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1,05; No 2 $1,01¾; No 3 spring 97c. Corn firm at 49½c and demoralized; No 2 53¾c offered; held at 54c in store. Rye dull and nominal; No 1 85c in store. Barley quiet at $1,20@1,25, according to location.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 22.—Cotton quiet; middling 13½c. Flour dull and nominal. Corn firm at 48@50c. Oats dull at 70@72c. Lard dull and nominal at 14@14¾. Bacon firm; shoulders 9@9½c; sides clear at 12¾@12¾c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 22.—Wheat lower; No 1 red $1,24; No 2 do $1,20. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats weak and unchanged. Petroleum dull; standard white in car lots 10c; Ohio State test 11c; small lots 1@2c higher.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.—Cotton dull at 14½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1,10@1,15. Corn firm; weak at 77@78c. Oats dull at 55@56c. Rye nominal. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1,15.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.—Corn easy; mixed 86@85c; white 85½@84c; yellow in demand for Cuba at 86@90c. Oats dull at 70@71c. Hams easier at 13@13½c for Others unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, June 22.—Wheat steady; No 1 Milwaukee club $1,16@1,17. Corn quiet; high mixed Toledo held afloat.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Cattle: receipts 3,600 head; market dull and nearly nominal; choice $6,25@6,40; shipping sold at $4,62½; others unchanged; shipments 1,100 head. Hogs: receipts 8,000 head; market moderately active and prices firm, but unchanged at $4,10@4,25; shipments 2,700 head. Sheep: receipts 200 head; market dull; fair to very choice sold at $4,12½@5,18.

BUFFALO, June 22.—Cattle: receipts 1,768 head; total for the week 7,676; good cattle firm and stronger; poor stock ¼ off. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,200 head; total for the week 7,200 head; market dull at ¼@¾c off last week's prices. Hogs: receipts for the week 9,600; market for the week dull and dragging; Yorkers $7,12½@7,25; heavy hogs $7,25@7,50.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—Hogs steady; shippers 6¾@6¾c; bacon $5,20@5,65; butchers 6¾@7¼c. Cattle slow; good native steers $6,25@6,35; fair $6; medium $5,50; good through Texans $5,75@4,25.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—Wool in moderate moderate and prices easier; medium in best request; fine combing Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above 50@51c; extra 48@50c; medium 50@52c; coarse 45@50c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine 46@48c; medium 50@51c; coarse 47@48c; combing washed 58@62½c; do unwashed 42@46c; Canada combing fine unwashed 52@54c; coarse and medium unwashed 36@40c; tub washed 52½@54c; Colorado washed 28@33c; do unwashed 22@26c; do extra and merino 36@40c; fine 44c; do No 1 and super pulled 46@48c; Texas fine and medium 26@35c; do coarse 22@25c; California fine and medium 26@30c; do coarse 23@25c.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Cotton steady at 15⅛@15⅜c; futures closed strong, with sales of 16,500 bales, June 15 1-32@15 3-32c; July 15 1-32@15 3-32c; August 15 5-16@15 5-32c; September 15 1-32@15 7-32c; October 14 11-16@14 23-32c; November 14¾@14 21-32c; December 14¾@14 11-16c; January 14¾@14 13-16c; February 14 31-32@15c.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.—Cotton: demand limited; sales of 2,200 bales; middlings 15@15½c; strict middling 15¾@15¾c; good middling 15⅝@15¾c; other grades unchanged; receipts 805 bales; no exports; stock 19,090.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The market for cotton goods and prints continues dull, and prints are irregular in prices in job lots again, and Jobbers' Shirts and drawers are more inquired for. Fancy cassimeres and worsted coatings are in fair demand, and Kentucky jeans are improving. Five hundred cases of the Plunkett Woolen Company's doeskins, coatings and cotton warp cloths were peremptorily sold at auction to-day at fair prices.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—100 bbls lime Atterbury & Co; 100 bbls do Campbell; 1 car g stone F Alden; 1 do stone J Shallenberger; 1 do lumber Heath & S; 1 do Alcott & B; 5 bbls eggs J A Graf & Son; 3 bxs mdse G H Danker & Co; 1 case do R L Fahnestock; 8 bxs sundrs Pitts Walnut Hill C Co; 3 bxs glass Keystone F Glass Co; 6 bxs wood in shape J J Gillespie & Co; 1 box organ E Hamilton; 14 bbls w bowls J & H Phillips; 4 tubs butter bills eggs J H Lob & Co; 1 car flour Watt & Co; 5 cases eggs F Schibids; 45 bags oats Roberts & S; 34 bbls potatoes T Hare & Bro; 15 kegs p barley 10 bbls flour Rees & Co; 10 bags clover seed Watt & Co; 5 bbls c wheat T C Jenkins; 1 piano J M Hale; 1 car oats Elwood & McC; 25 pcs pipe H H Collins; 3 stands 2 lounges C Wilson; 24 bbls P Rothman; 6 bbls eggs Head C & Co; 4 tubs butter H Rea; 2 bbls bacon J H Parker; 5 bbls door knobs Jacobus Nimick & Co; 20 bbls flour Shuman & Co; 13 bbls g ware Gallinger & Co; 13 rolls leather Wm Flaccus & Son; 2 bbls wire W H Berger; 4 bundles Holland and Spa., Italy, France, Switzerland, Eastern Europe in tow, require all the surplus of months, and should they go through the Summer we look for a lively call from them to partially fill their Wheat and Rye. It is very encouraging for our surplus area under Wheat on the Continent to us that the season has thus far been favorable, and that there is an increased area under Barley and Oats. Our advices in the main continue very important—the more seasonable weather and timely rains in the more northern provinces may remove the present apprehension. The growing crop in Great Britain promises well, but their present supplies are limited—believed to be much less than at the corresponding time last year; this is owing to the heavy drain for cattle food. From the North-West our advices are highly favorable for the growing crop, and the movement in Wheat for the Lake Ports is increasing. In the Winter Wheat States the growing crop is slightly improved. The intelligence from California of the highest importance; a severe rain storm of more than four days' duration has done great damage to the standing as well as the cut grain. There have been no clearances from San Francisco this month so far, and nothing of moment from Oregon. The exports from this port have been 29,493 bush., against 1,670,000 bush. the corresponding week last year.—*Tribune.*

Chicago Lumber Market.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The cargo market was more active Saturday, and steadier. The offerings were moderate, numbering nineteen cargoes in the morning, to which several were added later. Local dealers were the principal buyers, and, although in some instances it took a good while to make the sales, the docks were nearly cleared by night, only two late arrivals remaining over. It is likely that the receipts this week will be considerably smaller than for two or three weeks past, as the recent bad break in the market and the unsettled condition of lumber freights has led many manufacturers to take up the materially reduce their operations. Lumber is now $1,00@2,50 per m feet lower than it was last season, and common stuff at least is selling at a heavy loss. While piece stuff $6,00, the best $15,00 per m, which is the value of the timber itself in the tree, Manufacturers who are able to hold their stuff have given notice that they shall do so. Lumber is moving out of the yards freely, though at low prices. These facts naturally create a stronger feeling, and the opinion is expressed by prominent dealers that lumber has at last touched bottom. The cheapness of the stuff is universally conceded, and it is thought that the trade will willingly take it at the current prices. Saturday's quotations were: Piece stuff, $7,75 @8,00; good to choice boards and strips, $11,00 to $12,50; common dists, $8,50 to $10,00; lath, $1,50; shingles, $2,20 to $2,65.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 8 P. M.

Pittsburg, June 22, 1875.

Stations.	Above low water—ort of Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Wind.	Weather.
Cincinnati, O	17		23	6	NW	Fair.
Keokuk, Iowa	10	5			SW	Clear.
LaCrosse, Wis	4	7	—1		SW	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	15		+10		S	Clear.
Louisville, Ky	6	8	+1	3	SW	Fair.
Memphis, Tenn	16	11

HOME NEWS.

The Gazette for the Summer.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have the Daily GAZETTE sent to them by mail, by leaving their orders at the counting-room.

Temperance.

Miss Annie M. Edwards, of Cleveland, Ohio, will deliver her celebrated address, "The Physiological and Hygienic effects of Alcohol," at the mass temperance meeting this evening in the Bingham street M. E. church, South Side.

Winding Up.

The German American Bank, of Penn avenue, has determined to close up its affairs and pay off depositors, owing to a depressed state of business on Penn avenue caused by the "Nation Trust Co.'s affairs," making the banking business in that locality unprofitable.

Bishop Bowman Institute.

The Commencement exercises of the Bishop Bowman Institute will be held this morning at ten o'clock, in St. Peter's Episcopal church, Grant street. There will be essays by the graduating class, an address to the graduates by the Rev. W. H. Mills, good music, &c. It is a very agreeable programme, and a fine entertainment is anticipated.

The Newsboys' Festival.

The newsboys' festival was patronized by all classes, both young and old, and was a highly enjoyable affair in every particular. In the early part of the evening the Sabbath school boys, together with others to the number of sixty or more, were treated. They were all arranged in a circle, and after feasting on cream and cake they were addressed by Mrs. Collins, Mr. Bryce and Mr. Youngson, and allowed to depart, satisfied and happy. We learn that the festival is to be continued this evening.

The Alleged Counterfeiters.

Yesterday morning U. S. Commissioner Gamble gave a hearing to one of the men arrested on the charge of being engaged in the counterfeiting business. The man was W. H. Frank, *alias* J. R. Reed, *alias* S. V. Russell. The hearing resulted in his commitment for trial. He is charged with having in his possession ten counterfeit ten dollar bills, purporting to be of the Richmond National Bank of Indiana. David D. Davis, the Allegheny letter carrier, who is arrested on the same charge, also had a hearing and was released on bail in the sum of $5,000—his father being his security.

THE TURF.

A Lively Race at Fairview.

There was a lively trot at Fairview Park, on the Perrysville road, Monday afternoon. Three well known butchers of Allegheny entered their horses for the race, and the occasion drew together a large number of the knights of the cleaver. The horses entered were George Evan's "Billy," Thomas Kimbelin's "Honest Jack," and George Kimberlin's "Dolly." The race resulted in "Honest Jack" carrying off the purse of $75, and "Dolly" taking the second prize of $50. The time made was good, and the race was a very interesting one.

THAT PROPOSITION.

The Finance Committee Fail to Meet.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was called for yesterday afternoon, to consider the proposed compromise with the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company, but owing to the political excitement no quorum was secured, and those present adjourned until three this afternoon, when it is understood that a new proposition is to be submitted from the stockholders, to the effect that they be granted an extension of four years in which to pay their indebtedness to the city, interest being released upon the payment of forty per cent. of it

THE MAYORALTY CONTEST.

The Court Decides Not to Grant an Injunction.

Yesterday morning in the Court of Common Pleas No. 2 Judge Kirkpatrick rendered a decision in the matter of the application of Mr. Magee for an injunction upon City Councils to compel them to administer to him the oath of office of Mayor of the city.

The Court held that such action on the part of Councils would be an official recognition of his right to the office which might be prejudicial to public interests. Nor was such an act necessary in order to place the relator in a position to apply for a writ of *quo warranto*. He might be sworn in by an alderman, after which the application for a *quo warranto* would be in order, if the office claimed by him be refused or denied.

ROITY-TOITY.

A Lively Little Set-to Between Prominent Politicians.

Meteorologically, things were at a fever heat yesterday, and politically matters were likewise. It was this cause which led to a pretty lively time on Fifth avenue during the afternoon, between a couple of well-known Democratic politicians. Mr. John A. Warden and Mr. Frank M. Hutchison were the principals. It seems they had been discussing the political situation, and their views were not exactly in accord. The difference of opinion was considerable, and the breach widened the more they debated. Finally the wordy warfare developed into something more demonstrative, and it is recorded that the Sewickley champion measured his length on the sidewalk—while his opponent failed to ward off a blow which decorated his countenance with a discoloration. Mutual friends at this crisis stepped in and the warriors were hurried off in opposite directions from the field of gore. It was a brief but lively scene.

THE TROY HILL ROAD.

Another Meeting of the Viewers and Property Holders.

Another meeting of the viewers appointed to levy the cost of improving the Troy Hill road was held in the Allegheny Common Council chamber yesterday afternoon. A number of the property holders on Troy Hill were present and submitted their protests and complaints against the assessment levied upon them.

Mr. Gallagher, of the viewers, stated that they would take all these complaints and protests submitted, and go over the property carefully and endeavor to the best of their ability to correct any errors made by them. He said that they would go over the ground again and examine the property adressed.

Several attorneys, who were present in the interest of the property holders, stated that they desired to have Mr. Rodgers, the City Solicitor, and have a conference with him in regard to the assessment for sewers, walls, fences, &c., for which the property-holders object to paying, as in their opinion these items must be paid for by the city. If they can show Mr. Rodgers that such is the case and have him instruct the Viewers to that effect, they think the viewers will at once reduce the total amount of the assessments to the amount necessary to defray the costs of those improvements alone that were authorized by the act of Assembly.

The meeting then adjourned.

FIRE THIS MORNING.

Hussey, Dravo & Co.'s Steel Casting Works Destroyed.

This morning at about half-past two o'clock a fire broke out in the steel casting works of Messrs. Hussey, Dravo & Co., on the South Side of the Monongahela river, just below the Suspension Bridge. The building was a balloon frame structure, covered with a tar-paper roof, and it burned like shavings. It was a two-story building, extending from the river bank about one hundred feet back, and was about forty feet wide. The fire was first discovered in the corner nearest Carson street and right in the vicinity of the furnace. The police officer on the beat sounded the alarm. In five minutes the building was a sheet of flames, and burning rapidly. The flames shot up fully fifty feet in the air, the sparks were scattered in all directions, and the sight from the river bank was grand. The firemen were on the ground in a few moments, and when it was discovered that a row of houses in the vicinity was in danger a second alarm was sounded. By vigorous efforts the flames were confined to the building where it originated, but it was completely destroyed. For a time the office of Felix C. Negley & Co., coal dealers, and that fruit warehouse of Messrs. Hussey, Dravo & Co., together with a row of brick houses owned by the Glass Works Company, within a hundred feet of the fire, were in danger, but the prompt efforts of the firemen prevented the spread of the flames. The people in the houses were considerably frightened, and many of them removed some of their household goods.

In about half an hour the building was nothing but smoking debris, together with its contents. The front part was used as a foundry, and the other as a machine shop. It contained considerable machinery, and in the foundry department there were two furnaces. There were also a lot of patterns stored in the machinery department, all of which were destroyed. The building had only been erected about six months ago. The loss could not be fairly estimated owing to the fact that no estimate could be made as the actual loss of machinery. The figures were variously put, however, at from $3,000 to $5,000 exclusive of the building, which was of comparatively little value.

The loss is partially covered by insurance in the Allemania of this city. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been from the furnace.

Criminal Court.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
John Hays,	Mary Woods,
Hugh Savage et al.,	Patrick Call alias.
Geo. Barker et al.,	"Taffey",
Frank Sellars,	Thomas Miller,
Wm. Johnston,	Wm. Rogers,
Frank Hart,	Elizabeth McCallister,
Adam Hoehle,	Jeff Morgan et al.,
John Irwin,	Francis Flood,
Emma King,	Harrison Doran, (2)
Geo. Fisher,	Wm. Henderson,
John Garber,	Wm. Robinson et al.,
Sami. Rosenberger,	James Ford.

Get your Lady Fingers, Macaroons and Cocoanut Drops from your grocers, at reasonable prices. These goods are made by S. S. Marvin & Co., and delivered fresh every day.

THE SHRIEVALTY.

Balloting for a Candidate.

The Republican Convention Yesterday in Library Hall—An All Night Session—Tenacious Adherence of Delegates—Each Candidate Holds His Own—No Nomination Made—Gen. Blakely Named as a Compromise—Adjournment at a Quarter Past Three This Morning.

The Republican County Convention No. 1, for the nomination of a Sheriff, which adjourned on the fifteenth inst. for one week, met in Library Hall yesterday morning. The Convention was to have been opened promptly at ten o'clock, but owing to a delay in the arrival of some of the trains, and the consequent lateness of some of the delegates, the house was not called to order until 11:15 o'clock.

THE DELAY.

During the delay the time was occupied by those who had arrived in discussing the situation. Around the main entrance to the Hall a large crowded was gathered, anxious to get a glimpse of the proceedings within. A strong force of police had been detailed to preserve order and keep matters straight, and notwithstanding the anxiety manifested, quiet ruled without any necessary interference upon the part of the authorities. In the Hall the parquette had been reserved for delegates, and no one was allowed to pass through the entrance until the proper time and not even then until their names had been called and a seat assigned them.

THE HOUSE CALLED TO ORDER.

At fifteen minutes past eleven o'clock Mr. William Blakely, President of the Convention, called the house to order. The first thing that was done was to call the names of the candidates who were to take seats in the front part of the hall, which had been provided for them. The names of the delegates were called over one by one, which elicited a "here" from those in attendance. The president ordered them to come forward and take the seats, but before they were allowed to take their places their credentials and tickets were subjected to a careful examination. Chairman Blakely took it upon himself to step down in front of the parquette and perform this part of the programme personally so that no one should be admitted only those having the proper papers. About fifteen minutes was occupied in getting the delegates seated, and during the calling of the names, one or two failing to respond, the chair was asked to allow a substitute to be admitted, but the request was not granted. The delegates from the country districts were especially careful to call on Chairman Blakely and exhibit their credentials, after which they passed to their proper places. After the roll had been called and the delegates had taken their seats in the Convention, a dozen spectators were not left outside, which showed that the tickets of admission had been distributed very sparingly.

Before proceeding to work the Chairman said a few persons were yet in the parquette circle. If they were delegates and their names had not been called Mr. Blakely asked them to signify it, otherwise Lieut. Hagerty was about to clear the seats—as by agreement of the candidates no one was to occupy seats either in the parquette or parquette circle except the delegates themselves.

THE OPENING ADDRESS.

The Chairman began to address the Convention in a few remarks, the points of which he said fair play had been asked for and as far as he was concerned nothing should be done but what was right and proper. Reference was made to the Convention a week ago and the speaker asked that the delegates enter upon their work with coolness as well as discretion. He also appealed to the members of the Convention to maintain a spirit of friendship toward each other. He held that much depended upon the action of the delegates, and he was gos Allegheny county this fall so goes the western portion of the State." He thought that a good State ticket was in the field and it only remained for it to be elected.

At the conclusion of the speech an effort was made to have the action of the Committee on Contested Seats reconsidered. A number of points of order were made. Mr. Littell arose and said that the question for reconsidered as a compromise measure. After a little further discussion Mr. Littell arose a second time and pressed his request, as he argued that there were delegates present who had a right to vote. He said if there was not a kindly spirit manifested it would end in unpleasantness at the election. Alderman Shaffer moved that the Convention proceed to ballot. A little confusion followed, in which a number urged that the question of contested seats be settled.

The previous question was called, and notwithstanding an effort was made to press the former measure, the Chair decided to put the question, and the vote was taken. The ayes and nays were called, but an attempt was made to decide the question by allowing the delegates to rise and be counted. It being impossible to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, the chairman ordered the roll to be called, which was accordingly done. The vote stood 153 in favor of the motion, and 64 against it.

The Chair decided the question in favor of the affirmative.

A HITCH.

During the calling of the roll a dispute arose as to who should act as a substitute for Mr. A. G. Shea, of Verona borough. Captain Haymaker claiming to have received the authority to act in his stead, and Mr. Rowand claiming the same privilege. The papers of the two men were examined, and Mr. Haymaker was allowed to record his vote, as he had a certificate from Mr. Shea, properly witnessed, stating that he had been delegated to fill his seat. The chairman explained how each man had been provided with tickets, by saying that one of the candidates had called at his office last night and asked for a ticket. He had been provided with a duplicate, which he supposed had found its way to the second candidate for the position.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

On motion of Mr. Littell a committee was appointed to decide the question as to who should be entitled to delegate from from Verona borough, and settle the dispute which took place during the vote.

The Chair appointed Mr. H. H. McCormick, Capt. Cook and Lieut. Wilson as said committe e, and they retired to consider the question. In their return they reported in favor of Captain Haymaker, and he was allowed to keep his seat.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

The Convention now proceeded to ballot for Sheriff. Before the calling of the roll it was suggested that each delegate be required to rise when his name was called and stand until recognized by the Chair, when his vote was to be taken and recorded. This seemed to meet the approval of the house and it was so ordered. The Secretary proceeded to call the roll and the yeas and nays were recorded. The vote resulted as follows:

Diehl.....67	Fife.....77
Lindsay.....69	Cluley.....10

THE SECOND BALLOT.

A motion was made that a second ballot be taken, but the Chair said that would be done without any action of the house, as each ballot would be proceeded with until a nomination was made. The Secretary began calling the roll by commencing with the townships.

A PROTRACTED DISCUSSION

took place when the question was asked when such a custom was adopted, to which one of the Secretaries replied: "When the city of Pittsburgh was founded." Considerable cross-firing took place for a time, Mr. Littell rose and said this plan had been agreed upon "this week some time."

The Chairman was unable to arrive at a decision satisfactory to the Convention, and a vote was ordered to learn the pleasure of the house.

The motion was put and was carried, a large majority voting in favor of beginning at the foot of the roll and the ballot proceeded. During the call of the roll objection was made to the vote of B. Wather, who claimed to represent Dixon Bigley, the regularly elected delegate from that ward Pittsburgh. The decision of this question was deferred until the calling of the roll was concluded when the gentleman was allowed to retain his seat as he had been properly delegated. The result of the second ballot was as follows:

Deihl.....65	Lindsay.....72
Fife.....74	Cluley.....9

THIRD BALLOT.

The Convention proceeded to the third ballot by beginning with the First ward of Pittsburgh. A number of delegates retired after recording their votes for the purpose of satisfying the inner man. The ballot resulted as follows:

Deihl.....69	Fife.....78
Lindsay.....71	Cluley.....8

A motion was made that the names of the two candidates having the lowest number of votes be dropped.

This was vigorously opposed on the ground that it did not give a fair show to the candidates in the field. It was held that if such a measure was adopted the final decision of the Convention would be an unsatisfactory one.

The motion was finally tabled, and

THE FOURTH BALLOT

was ordered, with the following result:

Deihl.....66	Lindsay.....74
Fife.....76	Cluley.....7

There being no choice the Convention proceeded to the

FIFTH BALLOT.

At this point the Convention was evidently settling down to business, and with the exception of a disposition on the part of the delegates to assemble in small groups to discuss the situation, the vote proceeded uninterrupted.

Nearly two hours half the delegates were in their seats during this ballot, as the balance had stepped just outside, where they were engaged in conversation. Notwithstanding the fact that there seemed to be an anxiety manifested to reach a conclusion, but little changing of votes took place—each man holding his own remarkably well. It was thought this ballot would develop something new, but the tally showed but little variation.

The following was the result of the vote:

Deihl.....66	Lindsay.....68
Fife.....76	Cluley.....8

At this point another attempt was made to effect an adjournment for half an hour, but without success and the

SIXTH BALLOT

was proceeded with, which showed the following result:

Deihl.....67	Lindsay.....71
Fife.....76	Cluley.....6

SEVENTH BALLOT.

The seventh ballot resulted as follows:

Deihl.....63	Lindsay.....73
Fife.....72	Cluley.....8

At the close of this ballot, the Secretaries having run out of tally sheets, a recess of ten minutes was taken.

After the intermission the Convention reassembled, and an attempt was again made to drop the candidate having the lowest number of votes from the list.

This provoked an animated discussion which brought Robert Elliott to his feet, who said he had been sent as a delegate to the Convention with certain instructions, and he intended to vote for his man no matter whether the house by its vote struck his name from the list or not.

Mr. James Hunter asked for fair play and demanded that no gag law be resorted to. He said these were men who had their first, second and third choice, and he thought the balloting should proceed on the names as it had done before.

The sense of the Convention being that no name be dropped, the

EIGHTH BALLOT

was taken. During its progress there was a noticeable carelessness upon the part of the delegates in answering to their names when called, which the Chair thought inexcusable, and it decided not to receive any votes from delegates outside of the parquette or the front row of seats in the parquette circle.

To this order objections were raised and more than a score of "noes" went up from different parts of the hall.

To decide the question satisfactorally a vote was taken upon it, which resulted in the ratification of the rull ng of the Chair.

SOMETHING LITTLE TILT.

Mr. Gillespie, from the first precinct of Ross township, failed to answer to the call of his name, and it was passed. After this had been done he claimed a right to have his ballot recorded, notwithstanding a decision in the earlier part to the effect that the roll would not be called a second time to accommodate absentees, or persons who did not give proper attention.

Here another tilt took place, in which a dozen persons attempted to get the floor at the same time.

Mr. C. L. Magee protested against such ruling, and thought a man had a right to vote no matter at what time he came in while the roll was being called.

The chair did not feel like indulging those who did not attend to their business, and thought it unjust to those who remained at their pos's all the time to be required to endure a protracted session of the Convention on account of the negligence of others.

The vote of Mr. Gillespie was received, but President Blakely asserted to the delegates that he would enforce his decision strictly, which had been endorsed by the Convention in the future.

A FIFE DELEGATE.

The name of one of the country delegates was called and no one responded from his station near the door.

The attention of the chairman was called to the fact, and he asked the delegate to rise and announce his vote.

To this there was objection, and another little squabble ensued.

The Chair said if the name of the delegate could be given he would rule out the vote, but no one being able to call the name, the ballot as recorded was allowed to stand.

Mr. Magee rose and said "that is unfair; however, he is a Fife man and that is the reason."

The result of the ballot was as follows:

Lindsay.....75	Deihl.....65
Fife.....75	Cluley.....6

On motion the Convention agreed to go into the

NINTH BALLOT,

which resulted as follows:

Lindsay.....75	Deihl.....64
Fife.....75	Cluley.....5

After the vote had been announced Mr. H. H. McCormick took the floor and said he was convinced that no decision would be arrived at during the day. Without any prejudice against any of the candidates he moved that the convention adjourn until September 10th at ten o'clock.

Scores of "noes" went up from all parts of the house, and on motion of Mr. Fairman, of Allegheny, the motion was tabled.

A motion to drop the name of the candidate having the lowest number of votes was renewed, which roused the ire of the house, and again it was seen that all the floor and all were speaking at once. After some time order was restored and Mr. E. D. Wilt, of the Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, obtained the floor, and said it was both unjust and unfair to make an effort to be made to overthrow the rights of the delegates. He said he had his choice and no doubt others had theirs, and they would stand by their man to the end, if it was for a week or a week.

TENTH BALLOT.

The Convention called for another ballot, and amid some confusion it was so ordered by the chair.

Before the roll was called Squire Shaffer of the South Side, said: "Mr. Chairman, I move at the conclusion of this ballot, if there is no choice, that the one having the *highest* number of votes be dropped from the list."

This caused an uproar of laughter, and the motion was neither seconded or entertained.

The following was the result of the vote:

Deihl.....61	Lindsay.....72
Fife.....73	Cluley.....5

No choice having been made a resolution was offered and adopted that the

ELEVENTH BALLOT BE TAKEN,

with the following result:

Deihl.....65	Lindsay.....73
Fife.....74	Cluley.....9

The announcement of the vote was greeted with loud cheers, and the Convention seemed determined to go forward and complete the work before them.

TWELFTH BALLOT.

While the votes were being taken quite a good deal of confusion ensued. The following was the result:

Deihl.....65	Lindsay.....73
Fife.....75	Cluley.....5

As soon as the result was announced an adjournment was called for, which brought forth a hoot "No!" from a large number of delegates. Some of the delegates insisted on the putting of the motion to adjourn, but the Convention would not hear the request.

The ballot having been previously ordered the Chair decided the motion to adjourn out of order.

Mr. Hunter, of Allegheny, said a motion to adjourn was in order at any time, and insisted on a vote being taken.

The Chair decided the ballot had been determined upon, and no motion of any kind would be entertained.

THIRTEENTH BALLOT.

The calling of the roll was begun and had only proceeded a few moments until the Convention was all in confusion, which lasted for five minutes.

Order having been restored, the calling of the roll was continued, during which everything remained very quiet.

The following was the result of the ballot:

Deihl.....64	Lindsay.....71
Fife.....74	Cluley.....7

A motion was made to adjourn, to meet at the call of the Chairman.

The ayes and nays were called, which resulted in 67 for the motion and 124 against it.

Just before the vote was taken one of the country delegates rose and said: "Mr. Chairman, I think it injustice to us to adjourn now. We come here to buy a candidate in the field and let us settle the question if it takes all week to do it."

This was loudly cheered by those who favored another ballot. When Sheriff Hare's name was called he asked the privilege of making a few remarks. He said that owing to the improbability of making a nomination and for the good of the Republican party he would vote aye.

THE FOURTEENTH BALLOT.

On motion, the Convention decided to proceed with the fourteenth ballot, and the calling of the roll was commenced.

The tally sheet showed the following result:

Deihl.....63	Lindsay.....72
Fife.....72	Cluley.....8

The following resolution was passed to the chair by H. H. McCormick, Esq., which was read by one of the Secretaries:

WHEREAS, The Democratic Convention has this day nominated a candidate for County Treasurer; therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention adjourn and the nomination of Sheriff and County Treasurer be referred to a future convention to be called hereafter by the proper County Committee.

No vote was taken upon the paper, as the number of noes which came from the house was sufficient to show that such an act was unnecessary.

FIFTEENTH BALLOT.

This ballot was conducted without any special demonstration on the part of any one, and resulted as follows:

Deihl.....62	Fife.....73
Lindsay.....68	Cluley.....8

There being no choice the Convention proceeded.

SIXTEENTH BALLOT.

The following was the vote cast:

Diehl.....58	Fife.....72
Lindsay.....68	Cluley.....5

When the vote was announced the motion to drop the candidate having the lowest number of votes was renewed.

Mr. Magee opposed the motion, and another promiscuous discussion took place.

The previous question being called a vote was taken, and the Chair being unable to arrive at a decision, the yeas and nays were called, and Sheriff Hare proceeded to call the roll.

Before it was concluded the Chair announced that the motion was hopelessly lost, and the

SEVENTEENTH BALLOT

was ordered.

The following was the vote:

Diehl.....64	Fife.....71
Lindsay.....67	Cluley.....8

MIDNIGHT.

When the above vote was announced the midnight hour had arrived, and there appearing to be no prospect of nominating a candidate, Sheriff Hare offered the following:

WHEREAS, There has been seventeen ballots with no result, and in order that all the delegates be permitted to return to their homes,

Resolved, That each candidate before this Convention be permitted to select three persons, and after consultation, report to this Convention an adjournment to some day to be agreed upon.

The motion was tabled by a large majority, when Mr. H. H. McCormick came to the front and offered the following:

WHEREAS, This Convention has failed after a long series of ballots and as there is no prospect of a choice of candidate for Sheriff, therefore,

Resolved, That the Convention adjourn, and that the chairman be instructed to report the result to the County Executive Committee for such action as that body may deem proper and necessary.

This paper met with a similar fate to that of Sheriff Hare's, and although the vote to table it was largely in favor of making such a disposition of it, the yeas and nays were called, when a demand was made for another ballot.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE DELEGATES.

The determination manifested to fight the thing to a successful issue became more and more apparent than ever, and the delegates —a large number of them—having laid their coats to one side, stationed themselves within the line of demarcation drawn during the day, many of them with their feet propped up on the backs of the chairs, while others adopted a reclining posture. The contest again grew rather warm, and the advocates of each candidate signified their intention of continue in session all night, unless a man was nominated before morning.

THE EIGHTEENTH BALLOT.

The result of the vote taken was as follows:

Diehl.....65	Fife.....73
Lindsay.....67	Cluley.....7

The vote being made known to the Convention, through the Chairman, it was received with the usual shout, and

THE NINETEENTH BALLOT

was called for. The delegates were evidently becoming very weary, a reaction having followed the excitement which took place only a short time before. They began to move about the hall, but always managed to be within the prescribed limits when it came their turn to vote. Things now had reached an unusually quiet state, and as the vote proceeded a low murmur could be heard coming from the body of the Convention. This, however, did not continue but a few minutes until objection was raised to the recording of a vote. The objection was withdrawn and the work went forward.

ONE O'CLOCK.

At the arrival of this hour the vote on the nineteenth ballot was being taken, the caller having reached the middle of the list.

From this time to the choice of the ballot the convention was more orderly than it had been during its session.

The following was the result as announced:

Diehl.....63	Lindsay.....64
Fife.....73	Cluley.....7

Before announcing the vote the Chairman said it was now after one o'clock and he could see no use in remaining in session all night, and he stood almost the same as it did at the opening of the Convention. He stated that while he was willing to remain as long as any one if there was any prospect of arriving at a conclusion, he objected to acting as chairman of the meeting when the delegates were simply operating their votes at each call. He said he had endeavored to act fair in all his rulings, and asked the house to refuse for a moment before taking further action.

A recess of ten minutes was taken for the purpose of allowing sufficient time to call the

TWENTIETH BALLOT

be proceeded with.

Another season of quiet followed, as the roll was called. Some of the delegates began to gather in small groups, but there was no change in the vote. A spirit of determination seemed to possess the entire body, and each ballot was only another link in the race course. It appeared that the idea was entertained that some of the country delegates would give in as the morning advanced, but this conjecture proved to be without foundation, as the spirit of determination to the last degree of interest in the result which was not recalled by any of the city delegates. At half past one the calling of the roll was in progress, and the ballot resulted as follows:

Diehl.....70	Fife.....73
Lindsay.....71	Cluley.....7

After the announcement of the vote the Convention decided to go into the twenty-first ballot.

TWO O'CLOCK.

At this time the Convention, although another ballot had been ordered, came to a dead lock. A recess of half an hour was taken, neither side seeming anxious to adjourn or to make a move. A number of the delegates retired, and during the interim they embraced the opportunity of taking a rest, and soon they were in the silent embrace of Morpheus. There was some difficulty in getting any one to call the roll again, and things assumed rather a dubious aspect for anything further to be accomplished.

NEW CANDIDATE SUGGESTED.

At a quarter past two o'clock this morning Mr. Robert Elliott submitted a motion to the Convention that, inasmuch as it had been unable to agree upon a candidate that General Wm. Blakely, (the Chairman of the Convention) be nominated by acclamation as the Republican candidate for Sheriff. The suggestion was received with manifestations of approval by a few and of displeasure by many. It is proper to state here that Mr. Blakely would not consent to be nominated unless it was perfectly acceptable to all the other candidates. No action was taken on the proposition of Mr. Elliott, and Mr. Barkey, of Allegheny, suggested that the Convention proceed to another ballot and that the delegates vote for whom they pleased irrespective of the candidates regularly nominated. This was by universal consent considered out of order.

TWENTY-FIRST BALLOT.

The twenty-first ballot was then taken as follows:

Diehl.....63	Fife.....70
Lindsay.....70	Cluley.....6

TWENTY-SECOND BALLOT.

Diehl.....63	Fife.....72
Lindsay.....66	Cluley.....8

After the announcement of the vote the Chairman spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention! I am much obliged to you for the kindness and courtesy manifested towards me as President of this Convention.

It is now fifteen minutes past three o'clock, and I declare the Convention adjourned to meet at the call of the President. The Convention then adjourned with three rousing cheers for General Blakely.

The Efforts at Compromise.

After the Convention was over the writer had an interview with Mr. Diehl, who said he was ready to offer any fair compromise. Said the gentleman, "Why, sir, we offered them everything. We agreed to make Gen. Negley, Judge Harbaugh, or J. J. Gillespie, Mike Humphries, Henry M. Long, in fact, any of the compromise candidates who had been talked of, but they were stubborn."

"Did so you couldn't effect a compromise."

"No. Not a bit of it. I never saw any-think like it. They would'nt agree to anything."

"Well, do you think there is any prospect of a compromise now?"

"Oh! I don't know about that. I only know they wouldn't compromise to-night."

"Well, what is the next move?"

"As to that I can't say. You know as much about it as I do. It'll be a healthy job to get the delegates together again."

THE DEMOCRACY.

Their Convention Yesterday and the Men They Nominated—Patterson for Sheriff, O'Neill for Clerk of Courts, &c.

The Democratic Convention convened at half past ten o'clock yesterday morning, in Lafayette Hall, at the corner of Wood street and Fourth avenue, and was called to order by John H. Bailey, who acted as temporary chairman. He congratulated the party on its position as Chairman of the County Committee. Messrs. Frank M. Tenfel, E. J. Roberts, Jno. Grey, J. H. Hunter, H. H. Jones and D. C. Bowers were chosen temporary secretaries. Tim O'Leary was also named as one of the scribes, but he was thrown out by the Convention. F. M. Hutchinson, James Semple and Augustus Pauline were appointed tellers. On motion a committee consisting of R. W. Guthrie S. R. Fife, Wm. McCarthy, V. E. Pauline and W. J. Means was appointed on contested seats, and it turned out that they had plenty to do, as the contests were numerous, bogus certificates being almost as many as smooth bore tickets on election day. Committee rooms for the purpose of commencing its work and after it had been absent an hour or more the Chairman announced that it could not get through inside of several hours and that he would appoint another Committee on Contested Seats. He selected as the committee Joseph A. O'Neill, John Grant, J. G. Rolshouse, E. Porter and W. T. Taylor. The two committees then formed a junction and it being after the dinner hour the Convention adjourned to meet again at two o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order at the usual hour and Chairman Bailey, who made an excellent presiding officer, insisted that delegates should take their seats on the platform instead of in the gallery. This rule he enforced during the whole meeting. The reports of the Committees on Contested Seats were submitted and approved after which the temporary officers were made permanent. The Convention then went into nominations for Sheriff, and Robert Patterson, Henry B. Long, Peter Fairley, Henry Large and Wm. McCormick were nominated. The first ballot resulted as follows:

Fairley.....42	Patterson.....124
Long.....78	Large.....18
McCormick.....3	

There being no choice on first ballot a second was ordered, the name of Wm. McCormick having been withdrawn, and but few votes had been taken when Mr. Fairley withdrew his name and moved that Mr. Patterson be nominated by acclamation. His action was received with prolonged cheers, but the chairman while accepting the resignation refused to put the "acclamation" motion on the ground that Mr. Fairley was not a member of the Convention. The taking of the ballot was then proceeded with, and when finished was found to be as follows, one hundred and thirty-three votes being required to nominate:

Patterson.....156	Large.....4
Long.....98	

The announcement of the nomination of Mr. Patterson was received with applause.

CLERK OF COURTS.

For this position James P. O'Neill, Frank Lee and J. M. Carson were nominated. The first ballot was as follows:

O'Neill.....94	Lee.....85
Carson.....45	

On the first ballot there was no choice, but on the second ballot O'Neill was nominated, the vote being as follows:

O'Neill.....124	Lee.....96
Carson.....8	

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Before proceeding to ballot for County Commissioner the Convention decided that the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes should be declared the nominees. This was for the purpose of preventing second ballots, and the rule was also adopted in making nominations for all the offices named below. The ballot for County Commissioners was as follows:

Wm. Magee.....45	Isaac Bausman.....40
J. A. Laskell.....108	Jno. O'Reilly.....111
C. W. Bryson.....4	H. S. Ackley.....16
Henry Garber.....4	James Irwin.....155

Each delegate voted for two candidates. The name of John M. Johnston, who was named with the others, was withdrawn before the voting had ended. Irwin and O'Reilly having received the most votes were declared the nominees.

REGISTER.

For Register Alex. McFarland was nominated, the voting being thusly:

Alex. McFarland...85	Samuel Neely.....12
R. Mitchell.....48	

RECORDER.

W. E. Giles proved the successful applicant for this position, the candidates being balloted for as follows:

Wm. E. Giles.....106	Jerome Bonnett.. 24
W. H. Steughton. 14	

CONTROLLER.

For Controller W. H. Mechling was nominated by acclamation, there being no opposition to him.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.

By the time the Convention reached this office, and indeed considerably before it, the hour had grown somewhat late and many of the country delegates having got tired and weary left. This is proved by the votes for Register, Recorder and Director of the Poor. For the latter position D. R. Hunter was nominated on the following ballot:

Wm. Franey.....6	Charles Bryson...11
H. S. Ackley.....8	John Powers.....2
J. R. Hunter.....14	

The work of the Convention being over and the daylight growing dim, after seven o'clock in the evening, it adjourned *sine die*.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Class Day Exercises—An Interesting Programme.

Last evening the hall of the High School building was filled with an audience, gathered by invitation to witness the "Class Day Exercises." The programme was altogether in the hands of the graduating class, and proved very enjoyable. Mr. Harvey S. Patterson, a member of the class, was the master of ceremonies, and under his supervision, "all went merry as a marriage bell." The exercises opened about eight o'clock, with a well written historical sketch, by Miss Jennie F. Bamford, under the title of "Class Annals." She gave a history of the graduating class, individually and collectively, from its commencement to the present time, and related many interesting bits of history. Mr. George M. Sleeth followed with a parody on the "Death of Demetrius," in which he humorously set forth the deliverance of the class from the sorrow of any more compliments. "Class Automatons," conducted by Mr. Marvin F. Scaife as showman, was next in order. The members of the class were all arranged on the platform, and Mr. Scaife showman, after telling of the characteristics of each, turned an imaginary crank, and the automaton responded in suitable pantomimic style, amid great laughter. Then Mr. B. Howard Lutton very appropriately presented from the outgoing class of '75 to the incoming class of '76 the knowledge—a penny dip and a huge candlestick. The exquisite gift was appropriately received in behalf of the class of '76 by Mr. A. B. Martin, and with tenderly borne away as a precious relic. Then came a tableau "Elaine," from Tennyson's poem of the same name, and the beauty of the tableau was rendered brilliant and effective illuminations. Miss Sadie J. Patterson, with the class ranged in front of her, pronounced "The Sybil's Prophecy concerning the future performance that, underneath all its quiet humor, seemed, from the way it was received by her schoolmates, to have a large amount of sober fact in it. Mr. Lawrence D. Strouss next appeared in behalf of the class and read their "Last will and Testament" bequeathing the High School Buildings, Professors, apparatus, and all, to the Trustees, for the benefit of the next generation of Pittsburgh. Then came "Farewell Address" by Mr. J. Thomas Myler, in which, for himself and companions, he bid adieu to their beloved *alma mater*, and the programme was wound up by a typical tableau representing the "Triumph of Labor."

The programme was agreeably diversified by music from an excellent string band, and the entertainment throughout was alike enjoyable to the pupils and the friends assembled. The occasion takes rank as one of the most successful "Class Day" performances known in the annals of the school. It was certain that will be remembered by the young participants long after they have passed beyond hail of youth's verdurous shore.

The Commencement exercises will be held to-morrow evening in the Opera House. The class is composed of the following pupils: Laura G. Allen, Jennie F. Bamford, James M. Bennett, Chas. H. Carlisle, George Hosack, B. Howard Lutton, Katie M. Marrum, Robert Mazet, Ida V. Miller, J. Thomas Myler, Chas. P. Orr, Sallie J. Patterson, Harvey S. Patterson, Marvin F. Scaife, Mary E. Scovel, Samuel F. Shannon, James H. Simpson, George M. Sleeth, William L. Stone, Lawrence D. Strouss, Robt. McB. Vincent, Daniel Wenke, Jr.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

The Commencement Exercises Last Night—Essays, Addresses, Music and Flowers in Abundance.

Last evening witnessed the close of the school year at the Pittsburgh Female College, and the occasion was devoted principally to the graduating class. The class this year, owing to sickness and other causes, which depleted the original numbers, was reduced to two members, though the quantity was somewhat less than usual, the quality was not in the least deteriorated, so far as it went the class was equal to the very best of its predecessors.

Though the evening was excessively warm, a large audience gathered in the chapel and endured apparently with pleasure the heat until 8 o'clock, when the programme opened with music, "Fatasia La Tigia del Reggimento," on the organ by Prof. Nicholls. Rev. B. F. Brooke led in prayer, after which there was more music —a trio, by Miss Carlisle, Miss Bessie Voigt, Nora Lorentz, and Sadie Meminger.

Rev. Alexander Clark, editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, then delivered